

# **State of Alaska FY2008 Governor's Operating Budget**

## **Department of Fish and Game Performance Measures**

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## Department of Fish and Game

### Mission

To protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their use and development in the best interest of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle.

### Core Services

- Provide opportunity to utilize fish and wildlife resources;
- Ensure sustainability and harvestable surplus of fish and wildlife resources;
- Provide information to all customers;
- Involve the public in management of fish and wildlife resources; and
- Protect the state's sovereignty to manage fish and wildlife resources.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p><b>A: Optimal public participation in fish and wildlife pursuits and optimal economic benefits from fish and wildlife resources.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over \$1 billion annually.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> To have a positive trend in total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation in Alaska.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> The total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation in Alaska as measured by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Increase sales of hunting and trapping licenses to the 3 -year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> The number of hunting and trapping licenses sold compared to the 3-year running average.</p> <p><u>Target #4:</u> Provide 2.5 million angler days and sell 450,000 licenses.</p> <p><u>Measure #4:</u> Total number of angler days and number of licensed anglers.</p> <p><u>Target #5:</u> To maintain an increasing trend in total participation in fish and wildlife viewing in Alaska.</p> <p><u>Measure #5:</u> The total number of fish and wildlife viewers in Alaska as reported by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.</p>	<p><b>A1: Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points.</p> <p><b>A2: Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of user group allocation objectives met.</p> <p><b>A3: Increase recreational fishing opportunities via supplemental hatchery production.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain the harvest of hatchery-produced fish (1999-2003).</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of hatchery-produced fish harvested.</p> <p><b>A4: Collect scientifically sound information on wildlife populations in Alaska.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase by 5% the collection of population, harvest, and other biological information on species of concern and/or key species about which little information exists.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage change in the numbers of studies initiated, underway, and completed.</p>

	<p><u>Target #2:</u> Complete 90% of planned surveys on the population status and harvest of big game species, furbearers, migratory birds and marine mammals (not including any stopped by adverse weather conditions or nonavailability of suitable aircraft).</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of planned surveys completed.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Maintain the number of active research projects at 95 to 100% or more of the previous year's totals.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Number of research projects compared to those of the previous year.</p> <p><b>A5: Compile and analyze existing data; conduct research to gather information on the role of hunting and fishing by Alaskans for customary and traditional uses.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Conduct a minimum of five studies of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in at least three of the six regions each year.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of studies, by region, of Alaskan communities in which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported.</p> <p><b>A6: Maintain a diverse, dedicated, motivated, empowered and effective workforce.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> To have at least 75% surveyed employees who report being motivated and empowered.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> The percentage of employees who report being motivated and empowered as measured by a periodic staff survey.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> To have at least 90% surveyed employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in their job.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> The percentage of employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in their job as measured by a periodic staff survey.</p>
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### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct surveys and inventories</li> <li>• Perform predator control</li> <li>• Manage hatcheries</li> <li>• Manage and protect habitat</li> <li>• Conduct research</li> <li>• Administer Permits and licenses</li> <li>• Perform pathology</li> <li>• Research genetics</li> <li>• Make allocation decisions</li> <li>• Issue Regulating Emergency Orders (EOs) - opening/closing fisheries and hunts, etc.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor harvests</li> <li>• Operate Information centers</li> <li>• Maintain web site</li> <li>• Conduct community/school education programs</li> <li>• Perform enhancement, developing fisheries, and mariculture</li> <li>• Involve the public</li> <li>• Account for total mortality</li> <li>• Perform enforcement</li> <li>• Provide management and administrative services for department</li> <li>• Protect Alaska's interest through participation in national and international fish and wildlife forums</li> </ul> |
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### FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2008 Department Budget: \$180,345,800**

**Personnel:**

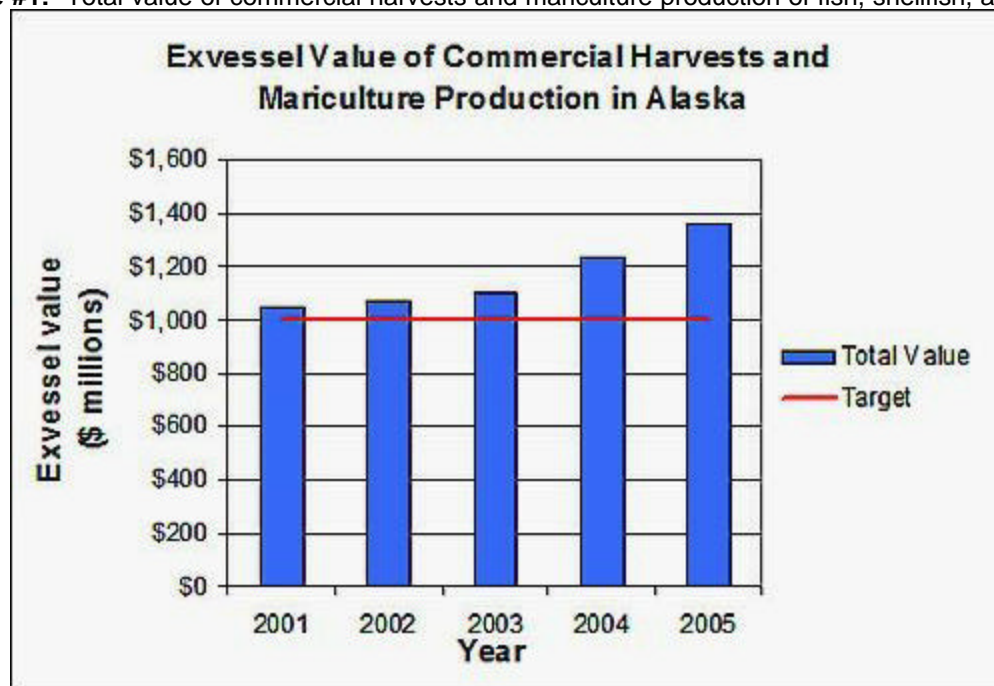
Full time	862
Part time	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,662</b>

### Performance Measure Detail

#### A: Result - Optimal public participation in fish and wildlife pursuits and optimal economic benefits from fish and wildlife resources.

**Target #1:** Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over \$1 billion annually.

**Measure #1:** Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Alaska Department of Fish and Game contributes to the success of the seafood industry through its scientific management of the various fisheries resources. Scientific management practices allow for the largest harvests that can be biologically sustained over time. ADF&G also plays a vital role by the adoption of regulations and fisheries management plans, in conjunction with the Alaska Board of Fisheries, fishermen, and processors, that provide orderly fisheries producing high quality products in a cost effective manner for utilization by the seafood industry.

The 2005 commercial salmon harvest was the largest commercial salmon harvest ever and drove both exvessel and wholesale values up for the third consecutive year. Consistently high harvests are providing abundant and stable supplies of raw materials needed by the salmon industry as it works to regain market position relative to farmed salmon. Salmon populations in the AYK region are steadily recovering under the conservative management regime put in place by ADF&G.

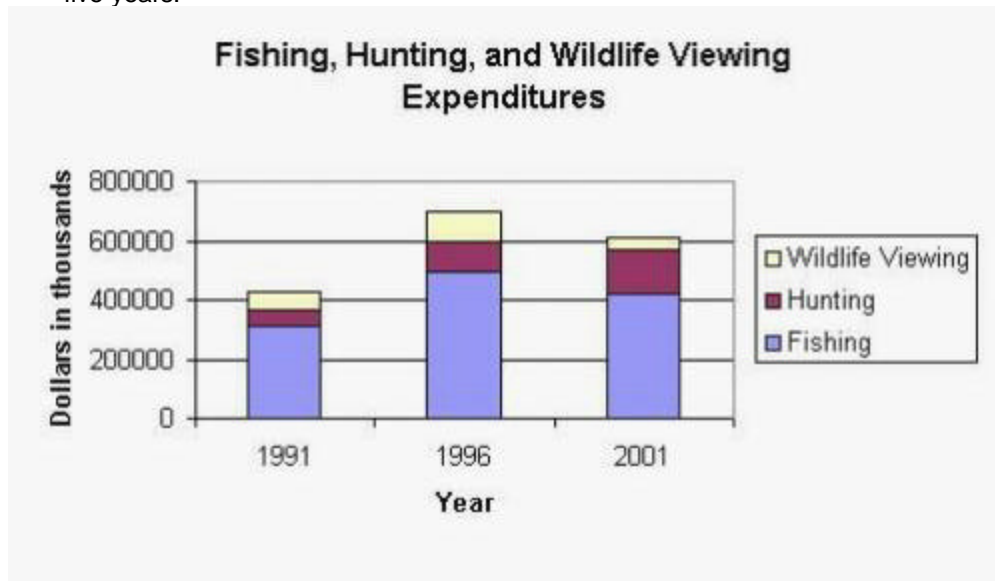
Alaska's herring resources remain undertulized, because of limitations in market demand and low prices.

Pacific cod, pollock, and other groundfish species remain strong contributors to the value of Alaska's fisheries.

Tanner crab fisheries around Kodiak Island that had been closed for many years have rebuilt to the point that fisheries are now being conducted on these stocks. The size of the very valuable Bristol Bay red king crab stock has increased under conservative management and had an exvessel value of over \$83 million in 2005, the largest exvessel value in the last 10 years.

**Target #2:** To have a positive trend in total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation in Alaska.

**Measure #2:** The total trip-related expenditures for fishing, hunting, and wildlife-associated recreation in Alaska as measured by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The trend in trip expenditures is generally positive based on the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation which is conducted every five years. Survey data for 2006 will be reported in 2007.

**Target #3:** Increase sales of hunting and trapping licenses to the 3-year average.

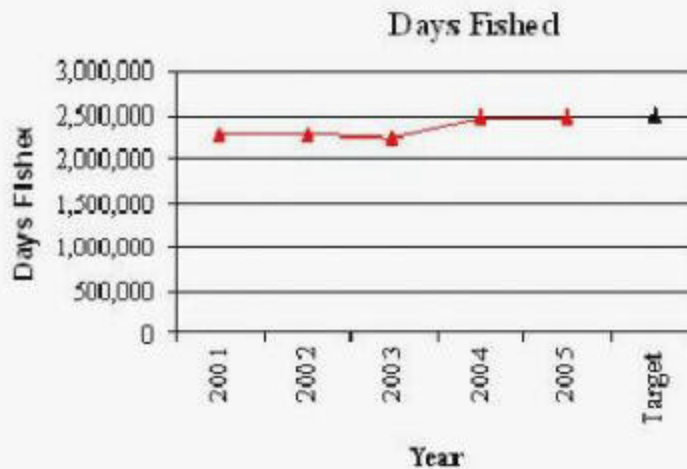
**Measure #3:** The number of hunting and trapping licenses sold compared to the 3-year running average.



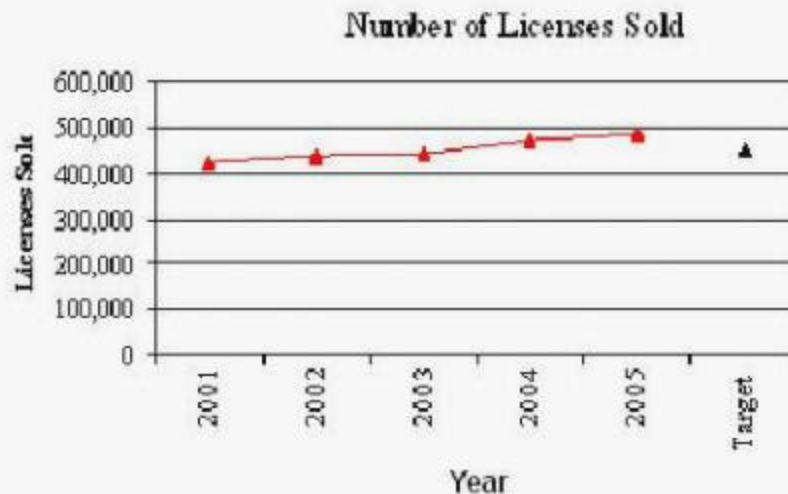
**Analysis of results and challenges:** Over the past three years the sale of hunting and trapping licenses has ranged from 139,539 in 2003 to 134,562 in 2004 to 137,747 in 2005 (most recent year available). These totals include resident, nonresident and military licenses. The three year running average for this period of time is 137,283. License sales appear to be rebounding from a low in 2004. One incentive for hunters to buy licenses is confidence that game populations are abundant and that there are good opportunities to hunt and harvest game.

**Target #4:** Provide 2.5 million angler days and sell 450,000 licenses.

**Measure #4:** Total number of angler days and number of licensed anglers.



*Note: Data for this measure is derived in whole or in part from the statewide harvest survey. Due to the timing of the survey the 2005 data is the most recent available.*

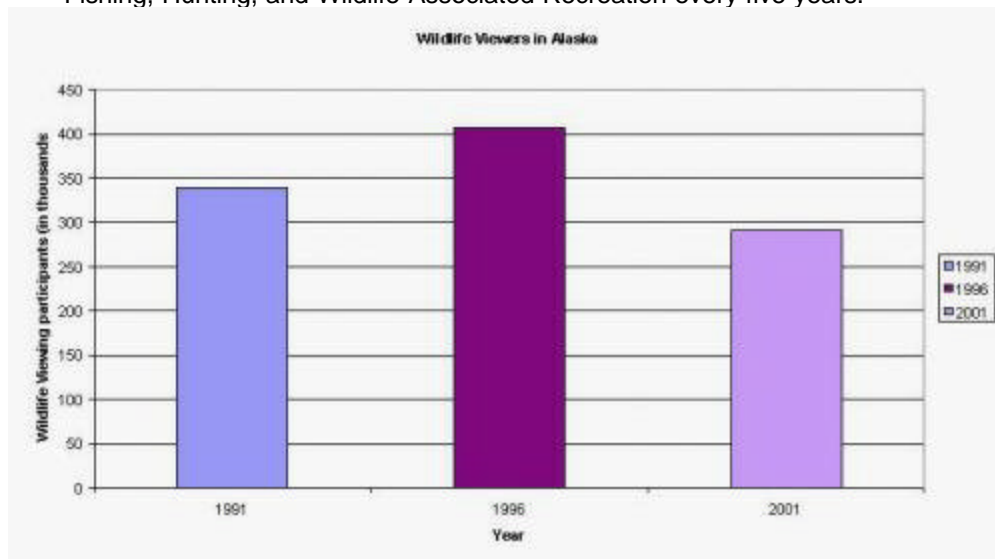


**Analysis of results and challenges:** In 2005, 487,000 anglers purchased fishing licenses. Licensed and unlicensed anglers spent an estimated 2,464,000 days fishing. These figures indicate that the Division of Sport Fish met or exceeded its targets in this area. Participation has generally increased over the past five years. Although license sales have been increasing somewhat in recent years, it is best to keep the target constant at

this time. A recent license fee increase may affect the number of licenses sold in 2006.

**Target #5:** To maintain an increasing trend in total participation in fish and wildlife viewing in Alaska.

**Measure #5:** The total number of fish and wildlife viewers in Alaska as reported by the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation every five years.

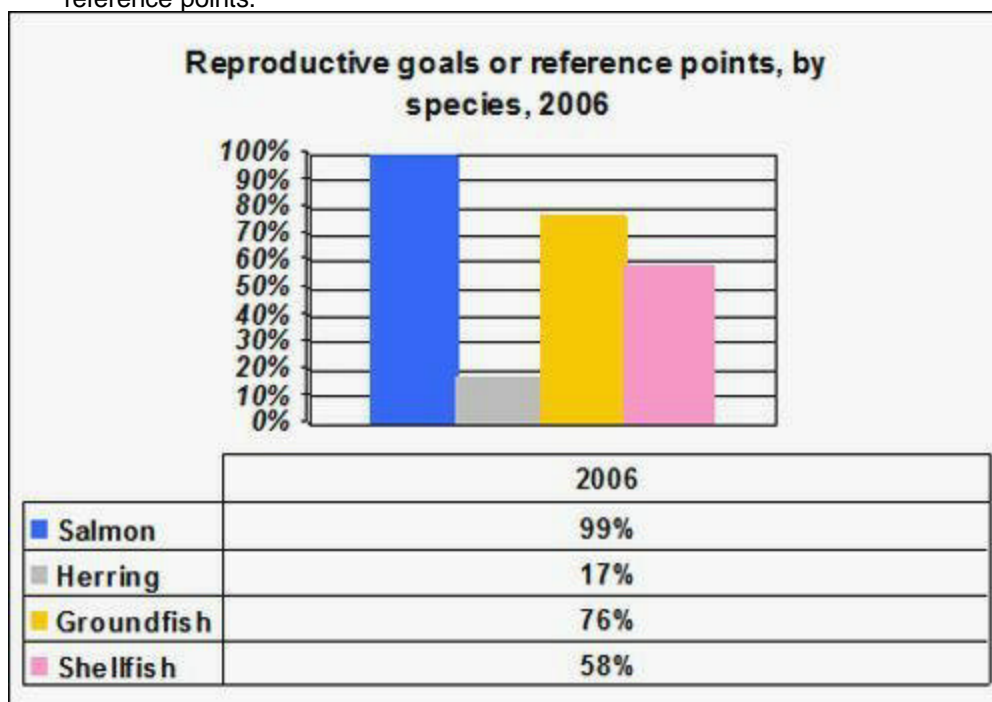


**Analysis of results and challenges:** The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associated Recreation is completed every five years. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service last completed this survey in 2001. The next opportunity for obtaining such information will occur in 2006 with data available early in 2007.

### **A1: Strategy - Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.**

**Target #1:** Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks.

**Measure #1:** Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points.





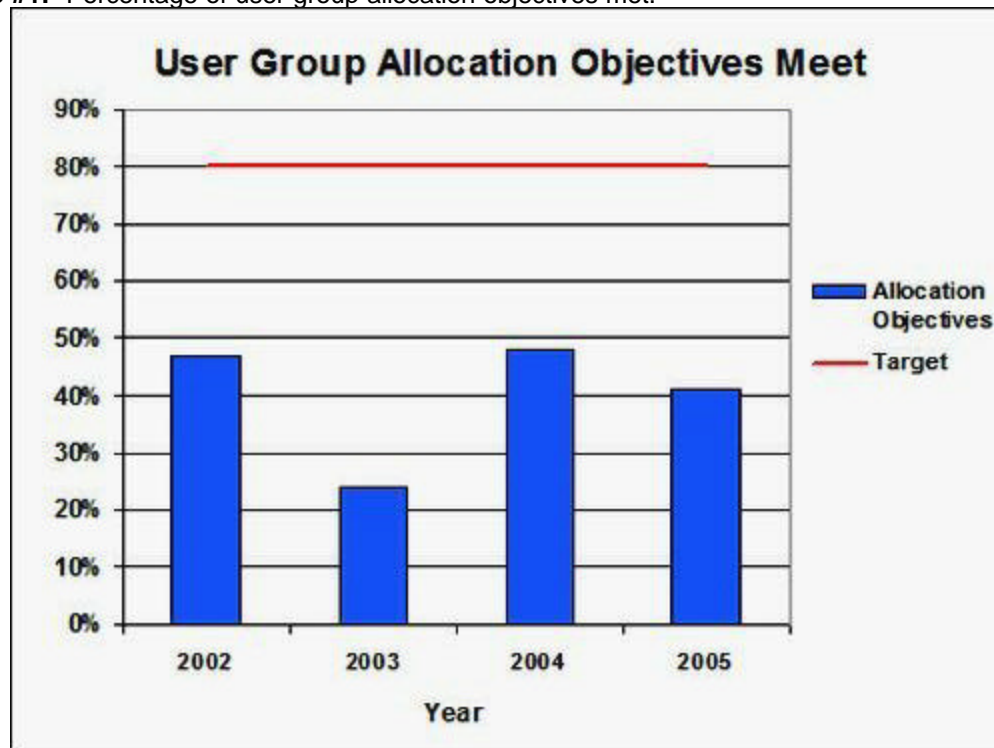
**Analysis of results and challenges:** The reproductive goals for salmon cover a diversity of types of goals and quality of data. Some goals are specific to a single species in a single river; others represent a goal for a group of closely related spawning populations that are managed as a unit. Some goals are based on a quantitative analysis, with good, consistently collected data on catches and escapements; and others are based on a qualitative assessment from more fragmentary data. The division is continually working to improve its data and the precision of its salmon escapement goals.

The division received a groundfish and shellfish stock assessment increment from the legislature in FY07. This increment will fund the research required to establish additional biological reference points for shellfish/groundfish stocks that do not currently have reference points or reproductive goals and to conduct additional research to refine and improve existing reference points. Biological reference points are necessary to maintain population viability and sustainable harvests.

**A2: Strategy - Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.**

**Target #1:** Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region.

**Measure #1:** Percentage of user group allocation objectives met.



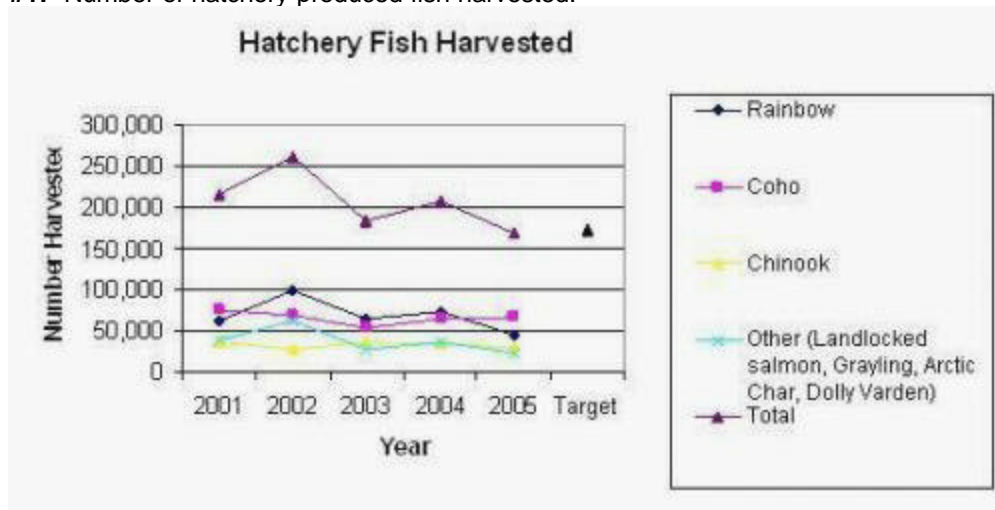
**Analysis of results and challenges:** In particularly contentious fisheries allocation issues, the Alaska Board of Fisheries may make direct allocations of specific stocks to particular user groups. The division is then charged with managing commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries to achieve these targets. This is often one of the most challenging tasks that the division faces. Frequently, the division is faced with limited and fragmentary information and must make decisions on a daily basis to open or close fisheries. Despite these difficulties, the division generally comes relatively close to the allocation targets established.

The current measure requires a high precision for success, within 10 percent above or below the target. The division achieves this measure of success in less than 50 percent of the fisheries subject to these allocations. However, in most instances where the actual harvest falls outside of the targeted range, the variance is relatively small; often only a few percentage points.

### A3: Strategy - Increase recreational fishing opportunities via supplemental hatchery production.

**Target #1:** Maintain the harvest of hatchery-produced fish (1999-2003).

**Measure #1:** Number of hatchery-produced fish harvested.

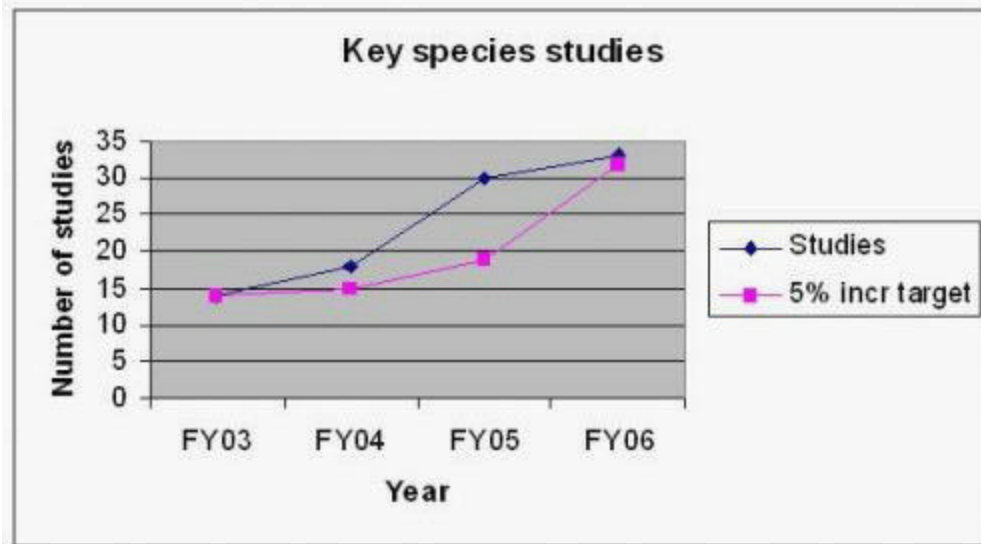


**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Division of Sport Fish has worked hard to maintain its hatchery production given aging facilities and the loss of heated water necessary for good growth. Given these challenges of hatchery production, the Division of Sport Fish has done well to attain hatchery performance targets and is poised to increase performance as hatchery production capacity is upgraded. These figures are based on preliminary estimates and may be updated following additional analysis.

### A4: Strategy - Collect scientifically sound information on wildlife populations in Alaska.

**Target #1:** Increase by 5% the collection of population, harvest, and other biological information on species of concern and/or key species about which little information exists.

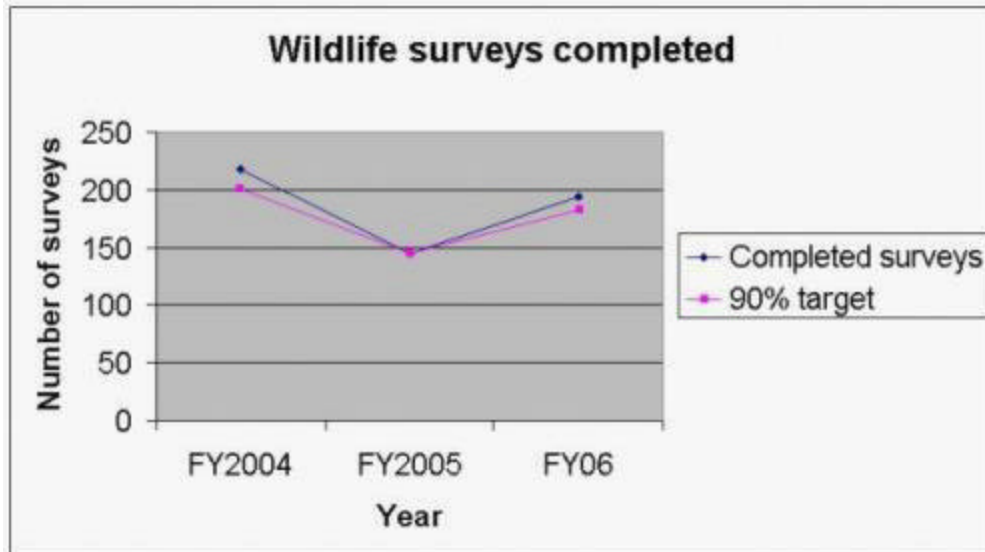
**Measure #1:** Percentage change in the numbers of studies initiated, underway, and completed.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY06, 29 key species projects were continued and 4 were initiated for a total of 33. This represents a 10% increase over FY05's 30 projects, largely due to the continued availability of federal State Wildlife Grant funds.

**Target #2:** Complete 90% of planned surveys on the population status and harvest of big game species, furbearers, migratory birds and marine mammals (not including any stopped by adverse weather conditions or nonavailability of suitable aircraft).

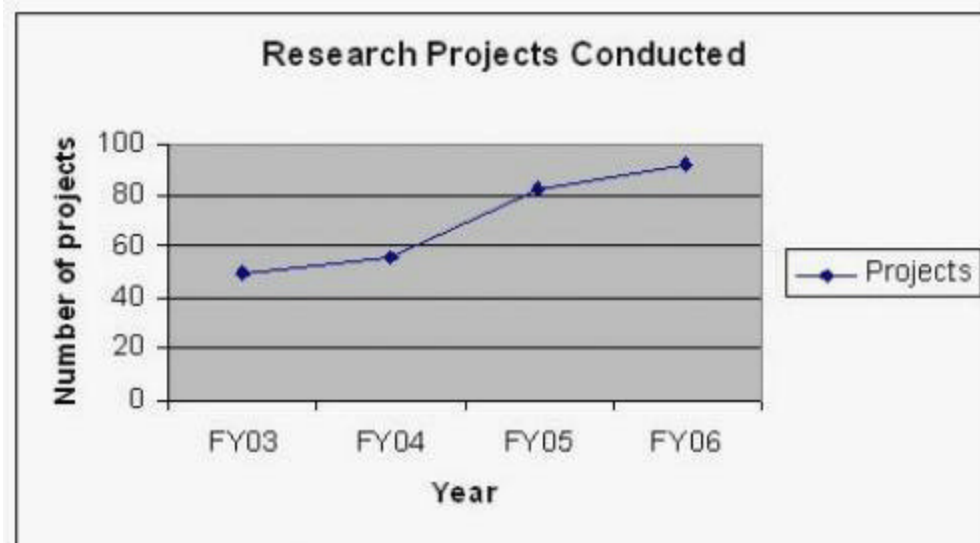
**Measure #2:** Percentage of planned surveys completed.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** During FY06, the division completed 96% of planned wildlife surveys (194 of 203) in which weather or aircraft availability was not a factor. Of those not completed, 8 were due to budget or personnel constraints, and 1 was due to logistical problems. Budget constraints also contributed to fewer surveys on lower priority species being planned for the year. Cost increases have exceeded increases in available funds both for personnel and for aviation fuel which has increased the costs of charter flights and operating department aircraft.

**Target #3:** Maintain the number of active research projects at 95 to 100% or more of the previous year's totals.

**Measure #3:** Number of research projects compared to those of the previous year.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** During FY06, 35 big game research projects, 20 marine mammal program research projects, 4 waterfowl/game bird, and 14 nongame research projects were conducted, for a total of 73 division research projects. (19 additional nongame research projects were conducted by partners using State Wildlife Grant funds from the division.) The previous year, FY05, 27 big game, 4 waterfowl, 20 marine mammal, and 15 nongame research projects were conducted (16 additional nongame research projects were conducted

by partners using State Wildlife Grant funds from the division.) for a total of 66 division research projects. The number of FY06 projects conducted by the division is 110% of those conducted the prior year.

**A5: Strategy - Compile and analyze existing data; conduct research to gather information on the role of hunting and fishing by Alaskans for customary and traditional uses.**

**Target #1:** Conduct a minimum of five studies of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in at least three of the six regions each year.

**Measure #1:** Number of studies, by region, of Alaskan communities in which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported.

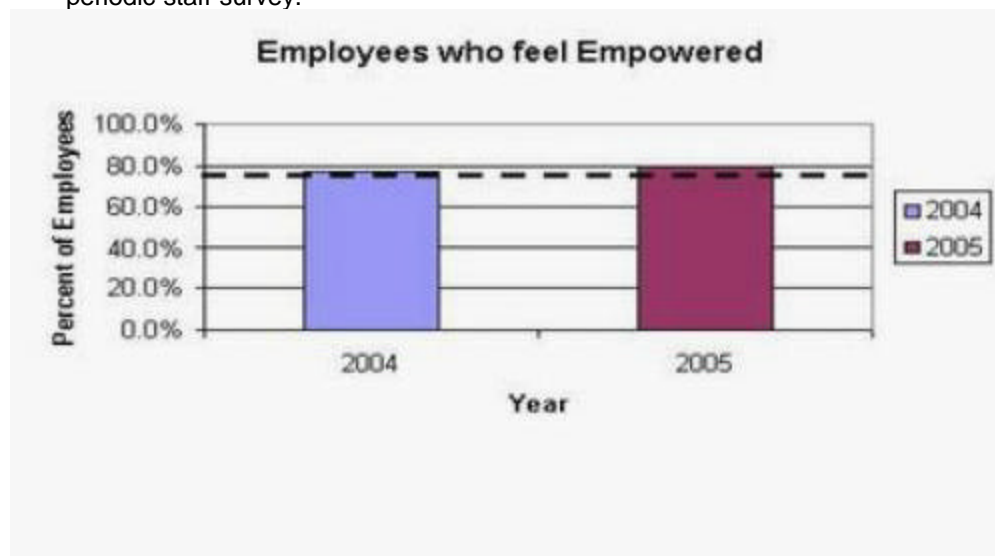
Division of Subsistence Community Survey Projects, 2002-2006							
Year	Region						Total
	Southeast	Southcentral	Southwest	Interior	Western	Arctic	
2006	3	5	5	9	10	6	38
2005	0	0	7	9	8	6	30
2004	1	0	11	0	8	6	26
2003	0	5	12	3	8	6	34
2002	2	0	12	20	2	5	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>169</b>

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Division of Subsistence conducts field studies and gathers harvest survey information in communities almost entirely with special project funding. The funding is generally obtained through a competitive proposal process to address questions related to customary and traditional uses of specific fisheries and wildlife resources. Systematic regionwide surveys can occur only when relatively larger funding support is available, a rare occurrence in the past 10 years. The data table shows information has been incomplete for several regions over a 5-year period, with improvement in 2006. The target is to have scientific information collected and analyzed in each region at a consistent level each year; and develop a balance across regions, recognizing geographic differences. The target was achieved in each of the past 5 years.

**A6: Strategy - Maintain a diverse, dedicated, motivated, empowered and effective workforce.**

**Target #1:** To have at least 75% surveyed employees who report being motivated and empowered.

**Measure #1:** The percentage of employees who report being motivated and empowered as measured by a periodic staff survey.

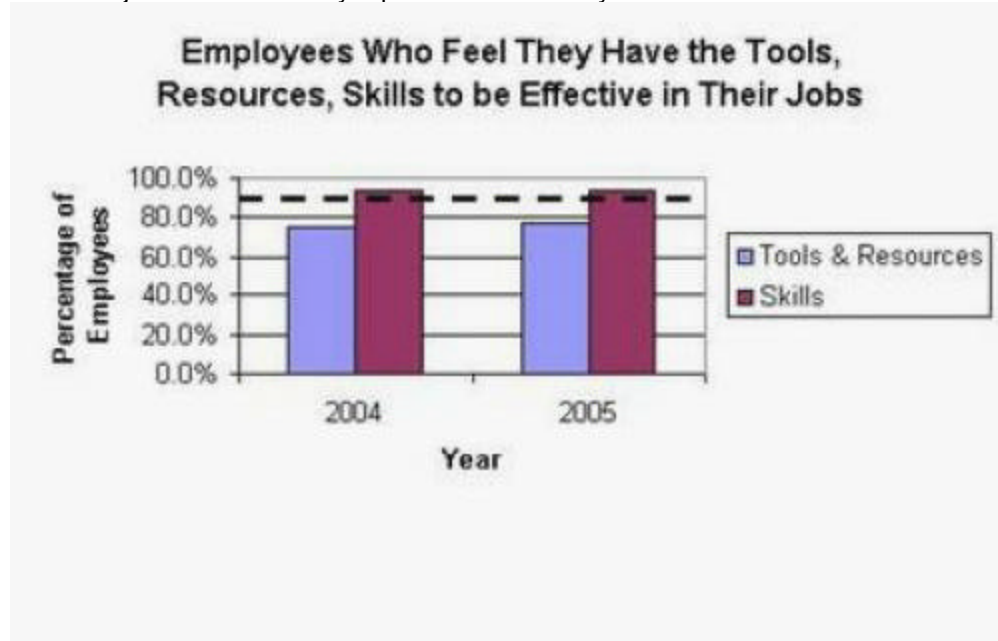


**Analysis of results and challenges:** 80% of employees feel empowered, which appears to be a small increase over 2004 (during which 77% were empowered).

The 2006 survey is expected to be conducted by the end of the calendar year.

**Target #2:** To have at least 90% surveyed employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in their job.

**Measure #2:** The percentage of employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in their job as measured by a periodic staff survey.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** 94% of Department employees in 2005 feel they have the skills to be effective in their job, only 77% of Department employees indicate they have the tools and resources to be effective in their jobs, which is very similar to 2004 figures. A similar pattern was evident across all divisions with over 90% of employees reporting that they felt they had the skills (training, education, experience) to be effective in their job, but generally fewer employees felt they had the tools and resources to be effective.

The 2006 survey is expected to be conducted by the end of the calendar year.

## Prioritization of Agency Programs

(Statutory Reference AS 37.07.050(a)(13))

Generally, highest priority programs are constitutionally based; second priority level programs are based in statute; remaining programs are third priority programs. All programs play a key role in the department fulfilling its mission and carrying out core services:

- Provide opportunity to utilize fish and wildlife resources;
- Ensure sustainability and harvestable surplus of fish and wildlife resources;
- Provide information to all customers;
- Involve the public in management of fish and wildlife resources; and
- Protect the state's sovereignty to manage fish and wildlife resources.

Beyond this, consideration is given to availability of state general funds for programs, and funding restrictions on federal, fish and game funds, test fish receipts, and other funding sources the department utilizes.

### Department Programs Prioritized Within Each Division

## COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

- 1) Stock Assessment and Applied Research
- 2) Harvest Management
- 3) Laboratory Services
- 4) Aquaculture Permitting
- 5) Data Processing
- 6) Education and Information Services

## SPORT FISH

- 1) Management
- 2) Stock Assessment
- 3) Habitat Assessment and Permitting
- 4) Hatchery Production
- 5) Access Development and Maintenance
- 6) Planning and Survey
- 7) Education and Information Services
- 8) Enforcement Services

## WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

- 1) Wildlife Population Inventories
- 2) Harvest Management
- 3) Participation in Regulatory Process
- 4) Species-Specific Research to Address Management Problems
- 5) Implementation of Intensive Management Programs Where Necessary
- 6) Education and Information Services

## SUBSISTENCE

- 1) Collect Information on Subsistence Harvest
- 2) Conduct Research on Subsistence Harvest and Patterns of Use
- 3) Determination of Customary and Traditional Uses
- 4) Participation in Regulatory Process
- 5) Education and Information Services

## ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT

- 1) Management of Department Programs by Commissioner's Office
- 2) Regulatory Process Through Boards and Advisory Committees
- 3) Administrative Services in Support of Department Programs
- 4) Facilities Management

## COMMERCIAL FISHERIES LIMITED ENTRY COMMISSION

- 1) Limit Entry into Commercial Fisheries for Resource Conservation and Economic Viability
- 2) Administer Limited Entry Permit and Vessel Licensing System
- 3) Adjudication of Claims Related to Limited Entry Program
- 4) Participation in Board of Fisheries Process
- 5) Education and Information Services

## Commercial Fisheries Results Delivery Unit

### Contribution to Department's Mission

The mission of the Division of Commercial Fisheries is to manage, protect, rehabilitate, enhance, and develop fisheries and aquatic plant resources in the interest of the economy, consistent with the sustained yield principle and subject to allocations through public regulatory processes.

### Core Services

- **Stock Assessment and Applied Research:** Maintain ongoing programs for the enumeration, assessment, and understanding of salmon, herring, groundfish, and shellfish stocks.
- **Harvest Management:** Control the harvest of fishery resources for subsistence, commercial, and personal uses according to plans and regulations.
- **Aquaculture Permitting:** Permit and provide regulatory, technical, and planning services to aquatic farmers and private nonprofit hatchery operators.
- **Information Services and Public Participation:** Develop, maintain and disseminate data, analyses, and published reports.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p><b>A: Stable or increasing economic and social benefits derived from the harvest and use of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants in Alaska.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over \$1 billion annually.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Manage fisheries so that subsistence users have a reasonable opportunity to harvest the amounts determined by the Board of Fisheries as necessary for subsistence use. A 70 percent success rate is considered to reflect reasonable opportunity.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of subsistence fisheries in which the amounts necessary for subsistence, as established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, are met or exceeded.</p>	<p><b>A1: Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Develop DNA identifiers for one hundred Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percent of Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks identified for inclusion in DNA databases.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Achieve reproductive goals in 80% of monitored salmon, groundfish, and shellfish stocks.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Percent of reproductive goals achieved annually.</p> <p><b>A2: Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region, plus or minus 10 percent.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of user group allocation objectives met.</p>



	<p><u>Target #2:</u> Provide data from coded wire tags and otolith marks within one week of receipt at Tag Lab.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Processing time of coded wire tag data and otolith data for managing salmon fisheries.</p> <p><b>A3: Expand production potential through mariculture and development of new commercial fishing opportunities on underutilized species.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Ensure 100% of all active aquatic farms operate under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of aquatic farms operating under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Establish harvest guidelines for 80 percent of all underutilized species/stock groups proposed for new fishery development annually by the public.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percent of public requests for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Process 100% of samples submitted by salmon hatcheries, shellfish hatcheries, and aquatic farmers.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Proportion of fish disease analysis submitted to Pathology Lab that are processed annually.</p>
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### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Collect age, size, and sex data on harvested finfish and shellfish populations.
- Operate aging/tag/otolith, genetics, and pathology laboratories.
- Collect and analyze genetic markers from finfish and shellfish populations.
- Survey and sample marine finfish and shellfish populations.
- Calculate annual escapement goals for salmon.
- Establish annual harvest objectives for marine species.
- Prevent the introduction and spread of invasive and introduced species.
- Permit aquatic farms for shellfish and aquatic plants.
- Provide biological and technical assistance to existing and prospective aquatic farmers.
- Open and close areas for commercial fishing to harvest surpluses.
- Collect harvest information from commercial, personal use and subsistence fisheries.
- Operate weirs, sonar projects, and counting towers to track salmon escapements.
- Conduct aerial surveys during management of salmon and herring fisheries.
- Place observers on fishing vessels to sample catches and collect data.
- Conduct test fishing operations as part of stock assessment efforts.
- Conduct life history and habitat utilization research.
- Conduct stock assessment and recruitment modeling.
- Provide technical oversight in finfish and shellfish health for hatchery and farm operators.
- Prevent or prescribe treatment for disease outbreaks at salmon hatcheries or shellfish farms.
- Provide harvest and production data to Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) and North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (NPFMC).
- Comment to NPFMC and CFEC on fishery management and biological issues associated with rationalization proposals.
- Provide individual fishing history data to boat owners, captains, and federal and state agencies.
- Open and close areas and species for subsistence and personal use harvest.
- Issue permits for personal use and subsistence fisheries.
- Tabulate subsistence and personal use catches.
- Provide reports to the Board of Fisheries and other entities on subsistence and personal use fisheries.
- Work with the Board of Fisheries and the public to craft management plans and regulations that meet subsistence and personal use needs.
- Provide biological and fishery management information to the Board of Fisheries and state fish and game advisory committees.
- Submit proposals to the Board of Fisheries.
- Comment on both staff and public proposals before the Board of Fisheries.
- Provide oral and written biological and fishery



### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Investigate new and improved technologies for determining biological productivity and calculating yields.
- Conduct collaborative research with universities, federal agencies, and non-governmental organizations.
- Expand database of genetic markers to stocks not currently covered.
- Develop models for calculating Maximum Sustained Yield for stocks lacking them.
- Provide training and continuing education for staff from all job classes.
- Conduct life history and other biological research on underutilized fish stocks.
- Respond to industry requests for new fisheries on underutilized stocks.
- Work with Board of Fisheries to authorize fisheries on underutilized stocks.
- Permit and oversee private non-profit salmon hatchery program.
- Approve salmon and shellfish stocks with acceptable disease histories for mariculture and salmon aquaculture programs.
- management advice to the Board of Fisheries.
- Draft regulations and management plans based on proposals approved by the Board of Fisheries.
- Provide staff support to the Alaska Board of Fisheries.
- Design and maintain electronic databases for catch and production data.
- License fish processors.
- Design, print, issue, collect, edit, and data enter fish tickets recording harvests.
- Collect, edit and data enter annual buying and production data from seafood processors.
- Provide summary information on harvests and production in electronic and print media.
- Maintain confidentiality of protected data.
- Publish catch and production information on web site.
- Provide internet access to searchable database of division publications.
- Publish news releases on department research and management activities.
- Publish articles on fisheries management and research in magazines and trade journals.
- Provide photos and video footage on the web site and to the media.

### FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2008 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$62,321,600**

**Personnel:**

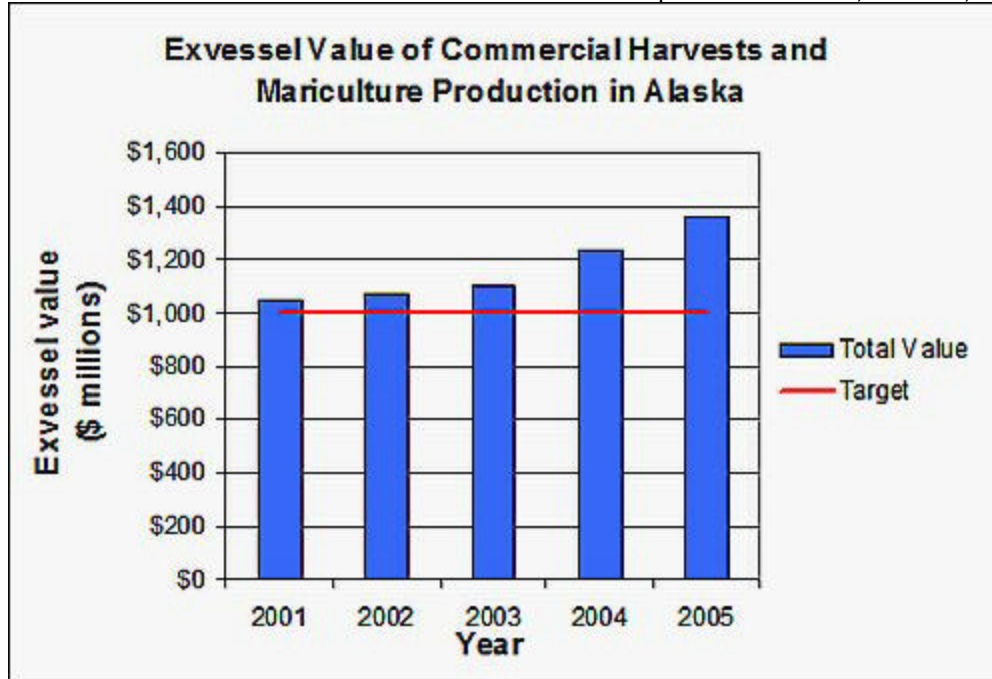
Full time	301
Part time	497
<b>Total</b>	<b>798</b>

## Performance Measure Detail

### A: Result - Stable or increasing economic and social benefits derived from the harvest and use of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants in Alaska.

**Target #1:** Maintain total annual value of commercial harvests and mariculture production at over \$1 billion annually.

**Measure #1:** Total value of commercial harvests and mariculture production of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Alaska Department of Fish and Game contributes to the success of the seafood industry through its scientific management of the various fisheries resources. Scientific management practices allow for the largest harvests that can be biologically sustained over time. ADF&G also plays a vital role by the adoption of regulations and fisheries management plans, in conjunction with the Alaska Board of Fisheries, fishermen, and processors, that provide orderly fisheries producing high quality products in a cost effective manner for utilization by the seafood industry.

The 2005 commercial salmon harvest was the largest commercial salmon harvest ever and drove both exvessel and wholesale values up for the third consecutive year. Consistently high harvests are providing abundant and stable supplies of raw materials needed by the salmon industry as it works to regain market position relative to farmed salmon. Salmon populations in the AYK region are steadily recovering under the conservative management regime put in place by ADF&G.

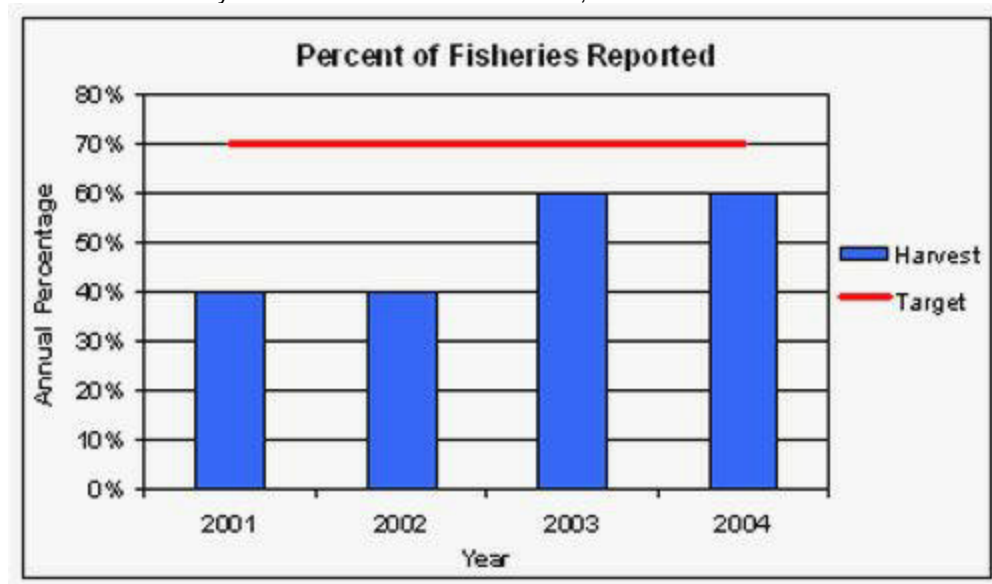
Alaska's herring resources remain undertutilized, because of limitations in market demand and low prices.

Pacific cod, pollock, and other groundfish species remain strong contributors to the value of Alaska's fisheries.

Tanner crab fisheries around Kodiak Island that had been closed for many years have rebuilt to the point that fisheries are now being conducted on these stocks. The size of the very valuable Bristol Bay red king crab stock has increased under conservative management and had an exvessel value of over \$83 million in 2005, the largest exvessel value in the last 10 years.

**Target #2:** Manage fisheries so that subsistence users have a reasonable opportunity to harvest the amounts determined by the Board of Fisheries as necessary for subsistence use. A 70 percent success rate is considered to reflect reasonable opportunity.

**Measure #2:** Percentage of subsistence fisheries in which the amounts necessary for subsistence, as established by the Alaska Board of Fisheries, are met or exceeded.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** Data provided by the Division of Subsistence for the following subsistence fisheries: Yukon and Kuskowim Rivers, Kuskokwim Bay, Bristol Bay, Kvichak River drainage, Alaska Peninsula, and Port Graham-Koyuktoik area. Data for 2005 is not currently available; Division of Subsistence expects 2005 data to be available in the Spring of 2007.

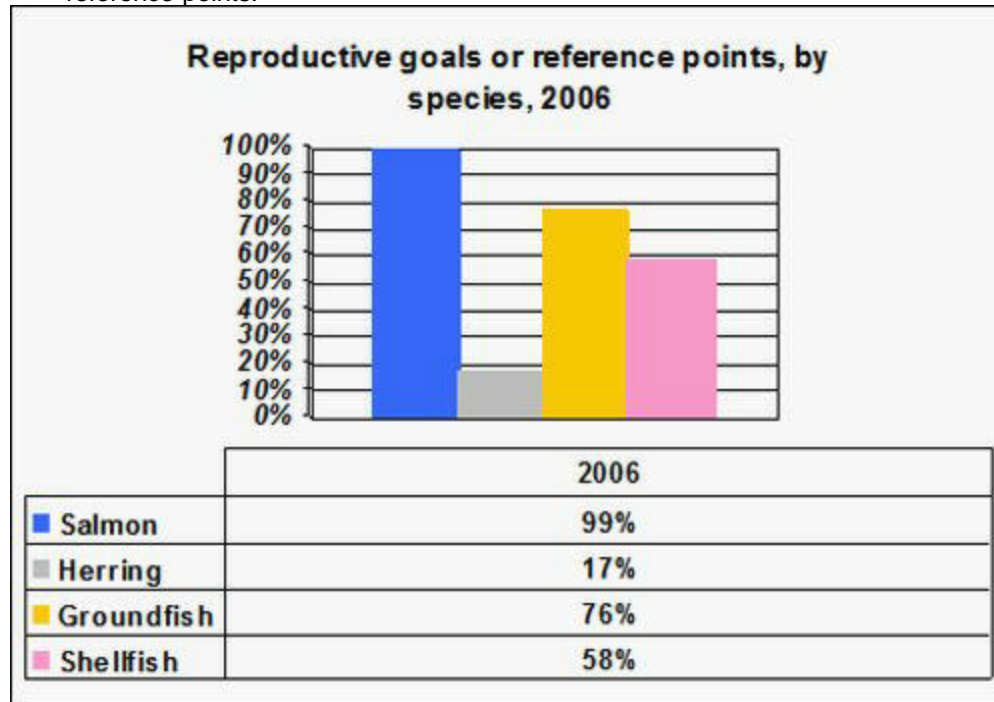
The likely causes for the observed failure to meet or exceed the target may be:

- 1) Relatively small numbers of sockeye salmon returning to Lake Iliama in Bristol Bay. Even though no subsistence fishing restrictions have been enacted by ADF&F, lower abundance within the lake and its tributaries have reduced subsistence opportunity and required greater efforts, and costs, to find and harvest fish.
- 2) Poor returns of chum and chinook salmon in the AYK region reduced the opportunity for subsistence harvest, however, most of these stocks have now recovered under conservative management, and abundance is at average to very high levels.
- 3) Some of the data used to determine the amounts necessary for subsistence users is old and may not reflect current needs and harvest patterns.
- 3) Increased costs, especially for gasoline, may be reducing subsistence fishing activities.
- 4) Decreases in earnings from commercial fisheries in some regions mean subsistence fishermen do not have money for gas, nets, and other equipment needed for subsistence fishing.

## A1: Strategy - Ensure the conservation of natural stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based on scientifically sound assessments.

**Target #1:** Establish reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points for all harvested stocks.

**Measure #1:** Percent of harvested stocks with established reproductive goals or other baseline biological reference points.

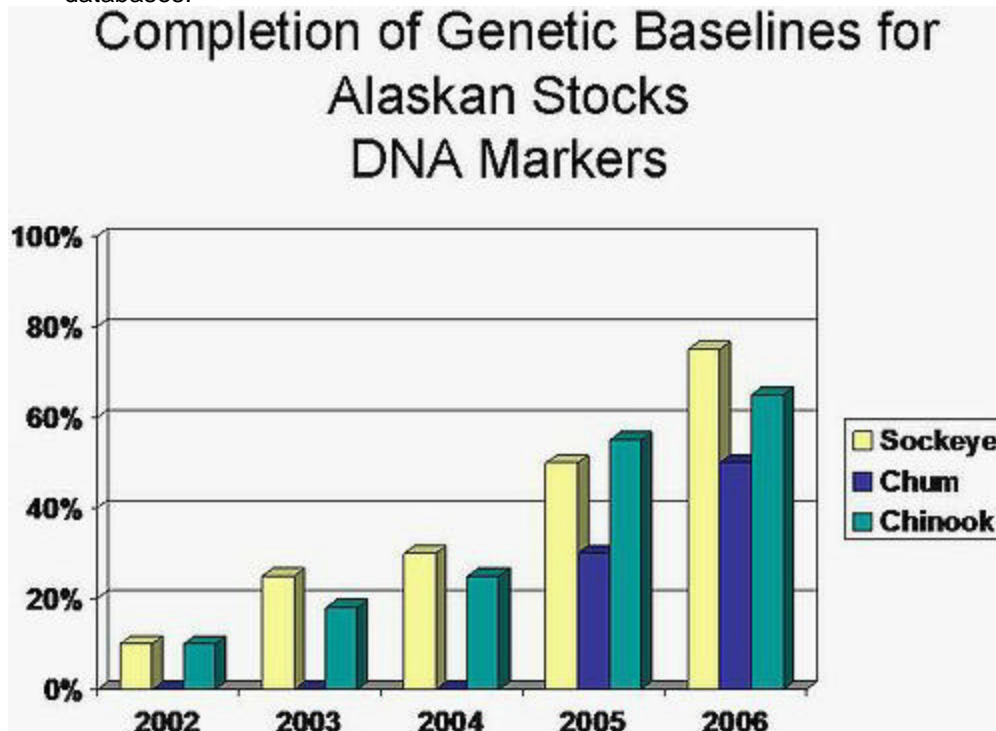


**Analysis of results and challenges:** The reproductive goals for salmon cover a diversity of types of goals and quality of data. Some goals are specific to a single species in a single river; others represent a goal for a group of closely related spawning populations that are managed as a unit. Some goals are based on a quantitative analysis, with good, consistently collected data on catches and escapements; and others are based on a qualitative assessment from more fragmentary data. The division is continually working to improve its data and the precision of its salmon escapement goals.

The division received a groundfish and shellfish stock assessment increment from the legislature in FY07. This increment will fund the research required to establish additional biological reference points for shellfish/groundfish stocks that do not currently have reference points or reproductive goals and to conduct additional research to refine and improve existing reference points. Biological reference points are necessary to maintain population viability and sustainable harvests.

**Target #2:** Develop DNA identifiers for one hundred Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks.

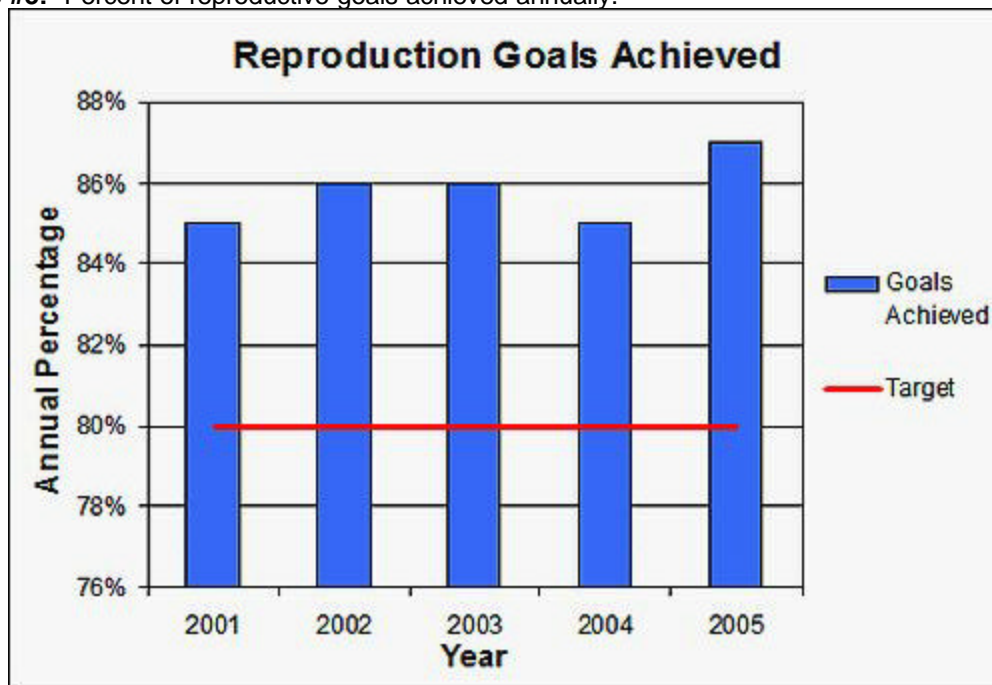
**Measure #2:** Percent of Alaskan sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks identified for inclusion in DNA databases.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The division is developing a baseline of genetic markers for salmon stocks harvested in Alaska. Genetic (DNA) technology will enable managers and researchers to determine harvest in mixed stock fisheries by stock of origin. This has wide application in fisheries management and research.

**Target #3:** Achieve reproductive goals in 80% of monitored salmon, groundfish, and shellfish stocks.

**Measure #3:** Percent of reproductive goals achieved annually.



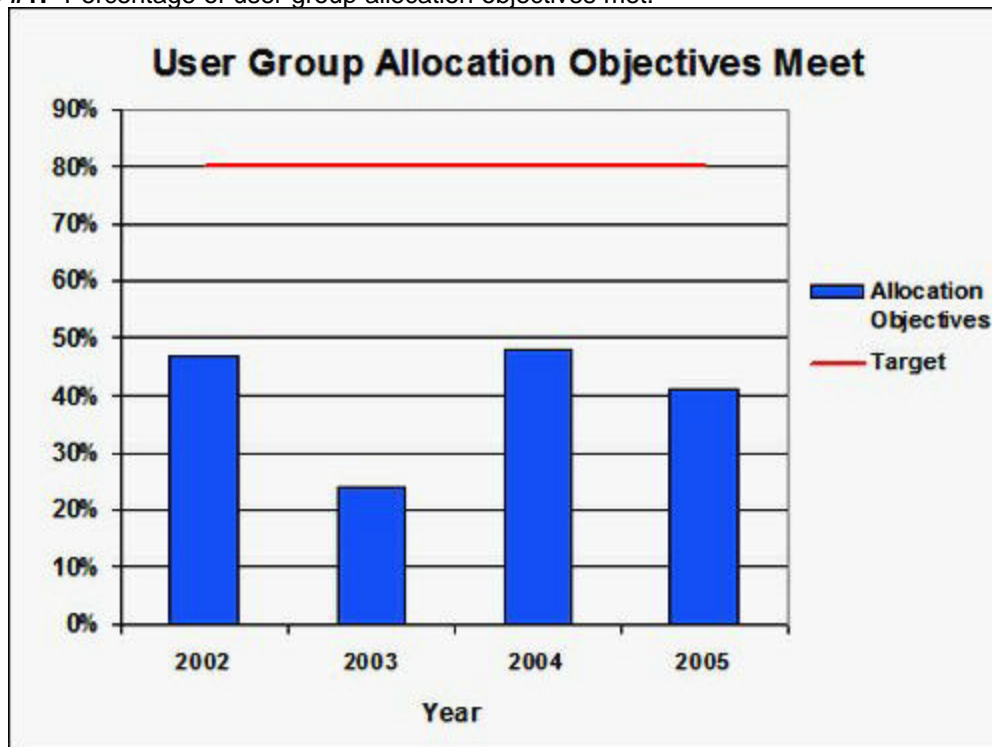
**Analysis of results and challenges:** Managing commercial, subsistence, and personal use harvests in ways that protect the reproductive potential of fish stocks is the most basic responsibility of the Division of Commercial Fisheries. The division's success in performing this function is the most direct indicator of program success, as well as the best indicator of continued healthy fish stocks. Success in achieving salmon escapement goals is probably the most common measure of success that salmon managers and research staff apply to their own performance.

The division annually deploys and operates numerous weirs, counting towers, and sonar sites to conduct escapement counts. Aerial and foot surveys are also used extensively in the absence of other means of counting escapement.

## **A2: Strategy - Sustain fisheries on stocks of fish, shellfish and aquatic plants based upon the control and regulation of harvests through responsive management systems.**

**Target #1:** Meet 80 percent of user group allocation objectives established by the Board of Fisheries by region, plus or minus 10 percent.

**Measure #1:** Percentage of user group allocation objectives met.



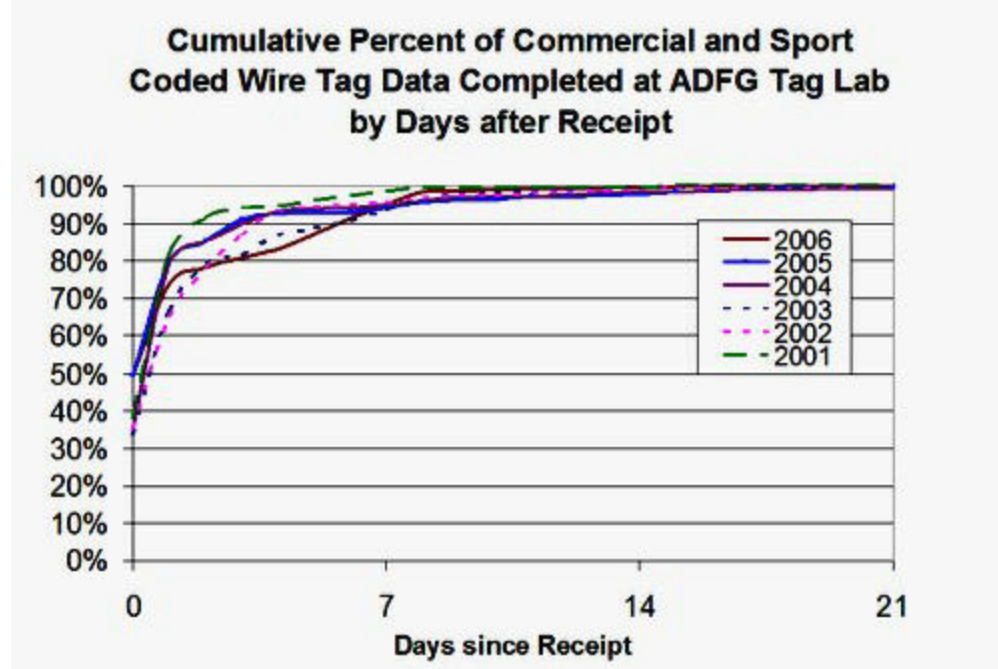
**Analysis of results and challenges:** In particularly contentious fisheries allocation issues, the Alaska Board of Fisheries may make direct allocations of specific stocks to particular user groups. The division is then charged with managing commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries to achieve these targets. This is often one of the most challenging tasks that the division faces. Frequently, the division is faced with limited and fragmentary information and must make decisions on a daily basis to open or close fisheries. Despite these difficulties, the division generally comes relatively close to the allocation targets established.

The current measure requires a high precision for success, within 10 percent above or below the target. The division achieves this measure of success in less than 50 percent of the fisheries subject to these allocations. However, in most instances where the actual harvest falls outside of the targeted range, the variance is relatively small; often only a few percentage points.



**Target #2:** Provide data from coded wire tags and otolith marks within one week of receipt at Tag Lab.

**Measure #2:** Processing time of coded wire tag data and otolith data for managing salmon fisheries.



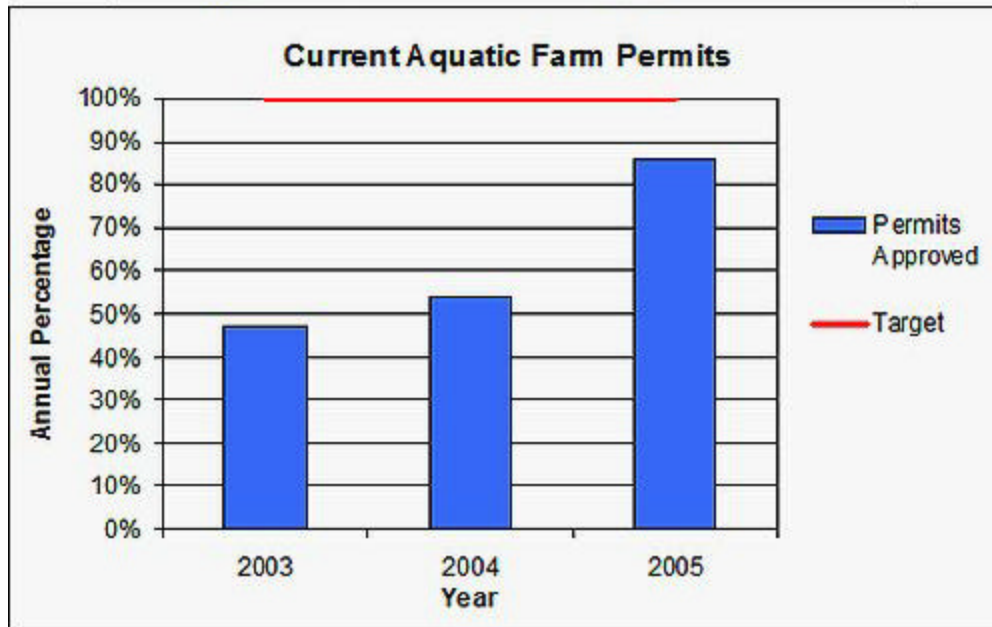
**Analysis of results and challenges:** Identifying the contribution of hatchery salmon to various salmon fisheries is a very important management requirement. The use of coded wire tags, inserted at the hatchery prior to release, has become a widespread practice. The division maintains a state of the art laboratory to recover and read these tags. The information contained on the tags is then stored in an electronic database and is available for the use of salmon managers, researchers, and hatchery managers. Often this information is needed quickly in order to be used by managers to make decisions on opening and closing fisheries. As the chart shows, the laboratory completes the reading of all tags submitted in two weeks or less.

### A3: Strategy - Expand production potential through mariculture and development of new commercial fishing opportunities on underutilized species.

**Target #1:** Ensure 100% of all active aquatic farms operate under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.

**Measure #1:** Percent of aquatic farms operating under the terms of a current aquatic farm permit.

Current Aquatic Farm Permits	
YEAR	Existing Operations Permits Approved
2003	47%
2004	54%
2005	86%



**Analysis of results and challenges:** Two years ago, the division recognized that many of its aquatic farm permits were out of date. An assessment indicated that less than 50 percent of aquatic farms were operating under the terms of current permits. Improving this percentage to 100 percent was established as a priority for the mariculture section. Currently, the percentage of farms operating under current permits stands at 86 percent. The division will continue its work on updating aquatic farm permits to ensure in the near future that all farm permits are current.

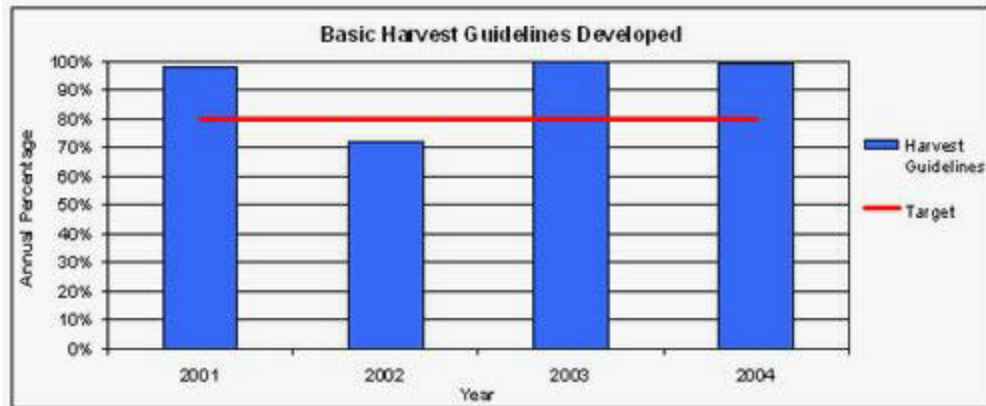
Current aquatic farm permits protect the farm operator by providing certainty that their operations will continue without suspension as long as the farmer satisfies the permit conditions that were agreed to upon issuance or renewal of the permit. For the agency, a current permit minimizes the potential for any misunderstanding between farm operator and regulatory agency regarding proper operational procedures and requirements.



**Target #2:** Establish harvest guidelines for 80 percent of all underutilized species/stock groups proposed for new fishery development annually by the public.

**Measure #2:** Percent of public requests for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed.

Total annual number of public requests granted for new fisheries for which basic harvest guidelines are developed.								
Fishery	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Requested	Granted	Requested	Granted	Requested	Granted	Requested	Granted
Groundfish	2	2	4	2	8	7	1	1
Shellfish	14	13	31	28	53	52	144	143

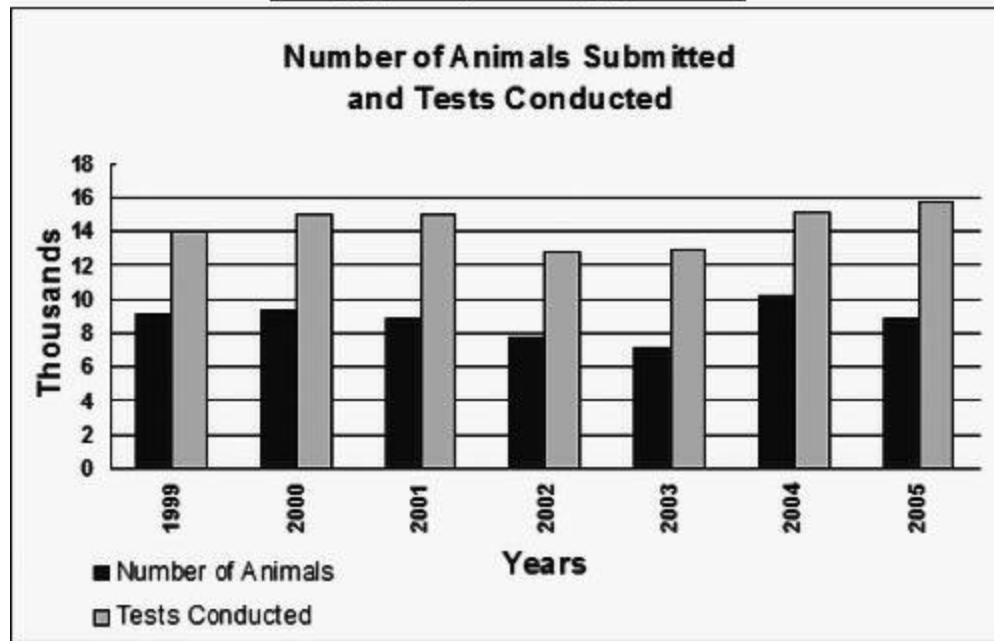


**Analysis of results and challenges:** This target and measure is under review and will be updated and/or improved by late January.

**Target #3:** Process 100% of samples submitted by salmon hatcheries, shellfish hatcheries, and aquatic farmers.

**Measure #3:** Proportion of fish disease analysis submitted to Pathology Lab that are processed annually.

Fish Disease Samples Processed Annually	
Year	Annual Percentage
1999	100%
2000	100%
2001	100%
2002	100%
2003	100%
2004	100%
2005	100%



**Analysis of results and challenges:** An important component of the salmon enhancement and aquatic farming programs administered by the division is the prevention or treatment of disease pathogens that occur in conjunction with aquaculture activities. The division's pathology laboratory tests samples of cultured animals to determine what, if any, disease pathogens are present. If any are detected, treatment programs are required of operators to control or eliminate diseases. Disease testing and treatment is critical to successful aquaculture operations as well as to the protection of Alaska's wild fish stocks. The division's pathology laboratory conducts appropriate testing on all samples submitted to it each year.

## Sport Fisheries Results Delivery Unit

### Contribution to Department's Mission

By law, the mission of the Division of Sport Fish is to protect and improve the state's recreational fisheries resources.

### Core Services

**Fishery Stock Assessment:** The division regularly assesses fish populations that are the basis of our state's recreational and personal use fisheries to assure sustained yield from these fishery resources.

**Fishery Management:** The division develops and implements fishery regulations and management plans in coordination with the Alaska Board of Fisheries and other regulatory boards to manage recreational and personal use fisheries consistent with the sustained yield principle.

**Hatchery Production:** The division maintains or supports hatcheries producing chinook/coho salmon, rainbow trout, char and grayling to supplement recreational fishing opportunities.

**Access Development, Maintenance and Defense:** The division builds, buys, leases, and maintains physical access and defends legal access to fisheries and hunts for the benefit of Alaska's recreational and personal use anglers, hunters and boaters.

**Habitat:** The division conducts habitat assessment and restoration, permitting and management of legislatively designated Special Areas, oil spill response, and review of resource development projects.

**Information and Education:** The division conducts outreach to inform and educate the public regarding sport fishing opportunities, regulations, and the life histories of fishes and their habitat needs.

**Enforcement:** The division assists in enforcement of state laws and regulations to assure orderly and legal recreational and personal use fisheries.

**Planning and Survey:** The division monitors the preferences of anglers regarding the management of Alaska's recreational and personal use fisheries through strategic planning and surveys of public opinion.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p><b>A: Sustained recreational fishing opportunities while optimizing social and economic benefits from these opportunities.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Provide 2.5 million angler days and sell 450,000 licenses.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Total number of angler days and number of licensed anglers.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> A positive trend in trip related expenditures as measured by the National Survey of Hunting and Fishing.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Trend in the line graphing trip related expenditures.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Increase to at least 75% the number of anglers that are satisfied with the variety of recreational fisheries experiences available.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Percent of anglers satisfied with the variety of experiences available.</p>	<p><b>A1: Increase recreational fishing opportunities via supplemental hatchery production.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Maintain the harvest of hatchery-produced fish (1999-2003).</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of hatchery-produced fish harvested.</p> <p><b>A2: Conserve, manage and enhance habitat to sustain fish and wildlife resources while optimizing social and economic benefit.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 100% of state-owned roadway mileage will have a fish passage assessment of culverts conducted by 2015.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of state-owned roadway mileage that has had a fish passage assessment of culverts conducted by 2015.</p> <p><b>A3: Manage Alaska's special areas in accordance with legislative guidelines.</b></p>

	<p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase by 1 the number of special management areas that have current management plans.  <u>Measure #1:</u> Change in number of special management areas that have management plans.</p> <p><b>A4: Maintain access to public resources.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Complete an average of 3 boating access projects per year over 5 years.  <u>Measure #1:</u> Average number of boating access projects completed in a five year period.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> One hundred percent of legal access related documents received are reviewed within specified time frames (ANCSA conveyances, native allotment conveyances, municipal conveyances, subdivision plats, section line easements).  <u>Measure #2:</u> Percent of access related documents received that are reviewed within specified timeframes.</p> <p><b>A5: Educate and inform Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources and their uses for future generations.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> One hundred percent of the division's educational programming objectives will be to educate Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations.  <u>Measure #1:</u> % of division's educational programming that include the education of Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations as the primary object.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Seventy five percent of participants can meet the specified objectives of the educational program in which they participate.  <u>Measure #2:</u> % of participants in the Division of Sport Fisheries education programs that have awareness and knowledge of recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations.</p> <p><b>A6: Maintain a diverse, dedicated, motivated, empowered, and effective workforce.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase to at least 90% the number of employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in their job.  <u>Measure #1:</u> Percent change in employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in their job.</p>
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### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Develop measurable and achievable management objectives based on sustained yield principles that are consistent with Alaska's Constitution.
- Obtain and report information on the development, achievement, and evaluation of management objectives.
- Develop enforceable regulations and emergency orders to achieve management objectives utilizing all available information.
- Manage fish aquaculture to preserve sustained yield from wild stocks.
- Manage populations of aquatic nuisance species to preserve sustained yield from wild stocks.
- Develop a range of fishing opportunities, recognizing variation among anglers relative to income, age, experience, ability and opportunities they seek.
- Publicize fishing opportunities.
- Enhance fisheries to meet demand, consistent with existing department policies.
- Support regular communications (phone contacts, meetings, etc.) with stakeholders to discuss management and research activities.
- Provide regulators with social and economic assessments of management options under consideration.
- Develop/review criteria to evaluate the compatibility of public access to fisheries with the aquatic, riparian, and upland habitats they affect.
- Review and/or develop policies and regulations, and provide advice on laws to ensure responsible land and water development.
- Develop and/or review criteria on the quantity and quality of water needed to sustain fish, wildlife and vegetation.
- Develop and implement research programs to assess the relationships between fish production and associated habitats.
- Evaluate constraints on fishing participation and develop approaches for addressing management related constraints.
- Foster a work environment where decision-making skills are developed and recognized and authorities are clearly defined.
- Assert Alaska's sovereignty to manage the state's fishery resources.

### FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2008 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$50,982,400**

**Personnel:**

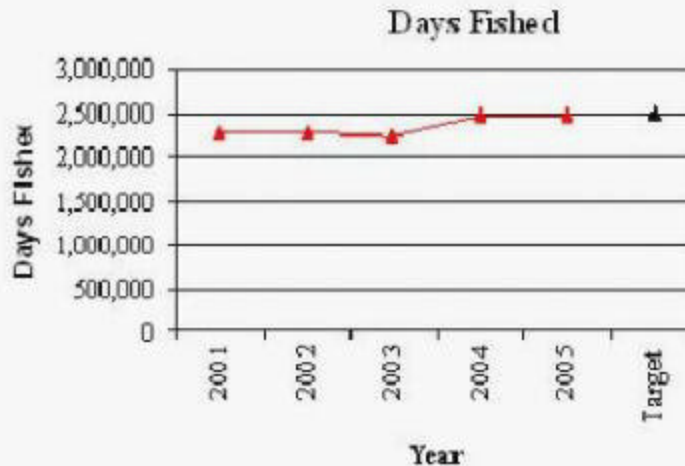
Full time	245
Part time	216
<b>Total</b>	<b>461</b>

## Performance Measure Detail

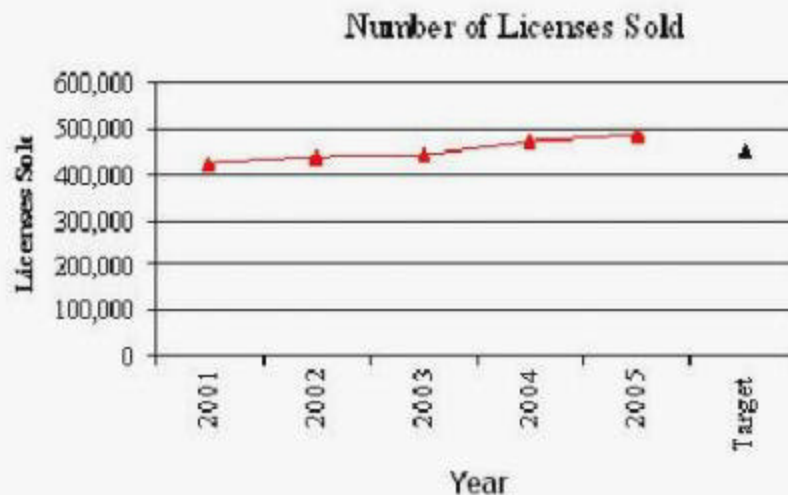
## A: Result - Sustained recreational fishing opportunities while optimizing social and economic benefits from these opportunities.

**Target #1:** Provide 2.5 million angler days and sell 450,000 licenses.

**Measure #1:** Total number of angler days and number of licensed anglers.



*Note: Data for this measure is derived in whole or in part from the statewide harvest survey. Due to the timing of the survey the 2005 data is the most recent available.*

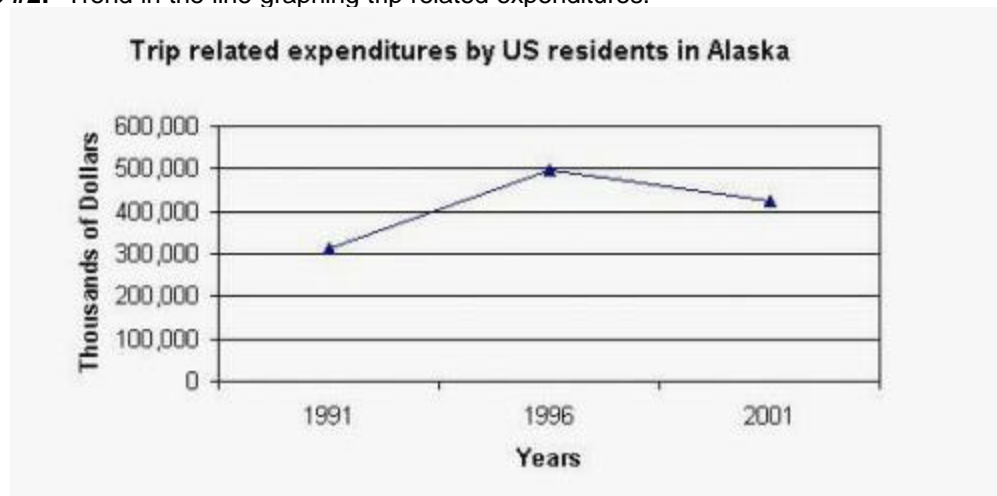


**Analysis of results and challenges:** In 2005, 487,000 anglers purchased fishing licenses. Licensed and unlicensed anglers spent an estimated 2,464,000 days fishing. These figures indicate that the Division of Sport Fish met or exceeded its targets in this area. Participation has generally increased over the past five years. Although license sales have been increasing somewhat in recent years, it is best to keep the target constant at

this time. A recent license fee increase may affect the number of licenses sold in 2006.

**Target #2:** A positive trend in trip related expenditures as measured by the National Survey of Hunting and Fishing.

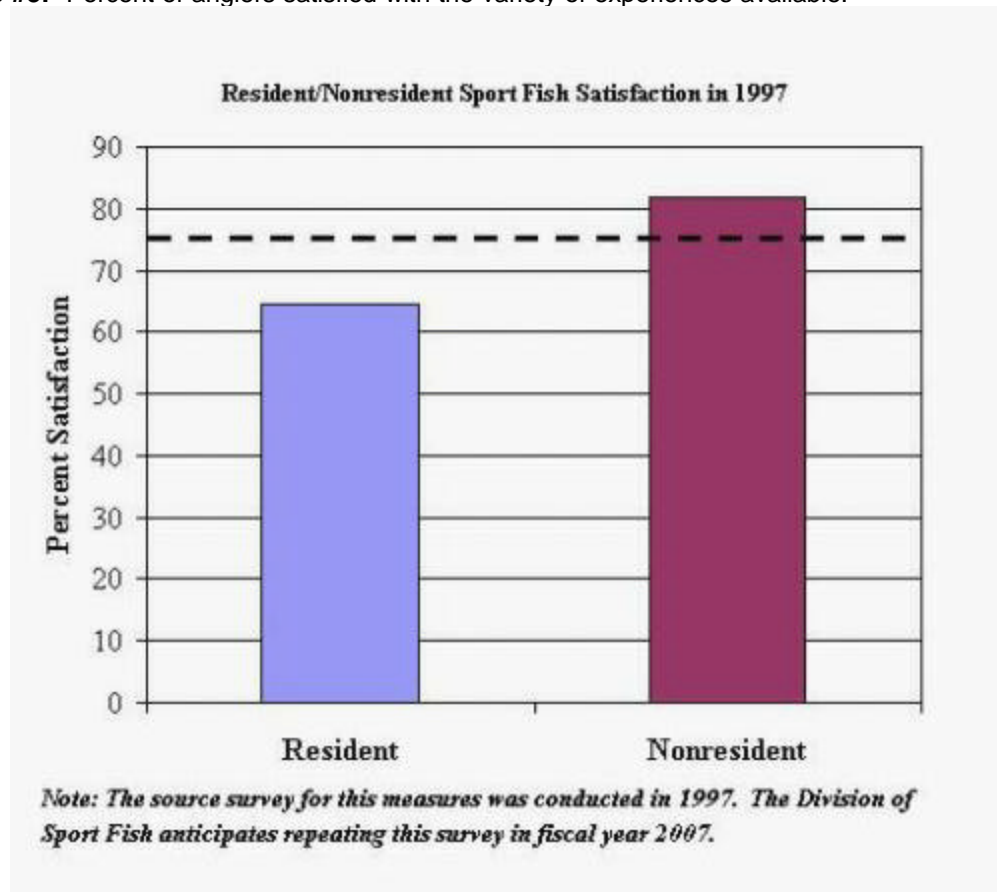
**Measure #2:** Trend in the line graphing trip related expenditures.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The trend in fishing trip expenditures is generally positive based on the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation which is conducted every five years. Survey data for 2006 will be reported in 2007. Additionally, the legislature provided the Division of Sport Fish with funding to complete a study of the impact of Sport Fishing to Alaska's economy which will provide greater resolution than that which is currently available. The results of the Sport Fish Division study will be available in 2008.

**Target #3:** Increase to at least 75% the number of anglers that are satisfied with the variety of recreational fisheries experiences available.

**Measure #3:** Percent of anglers satisfied with the variety of experiences available.



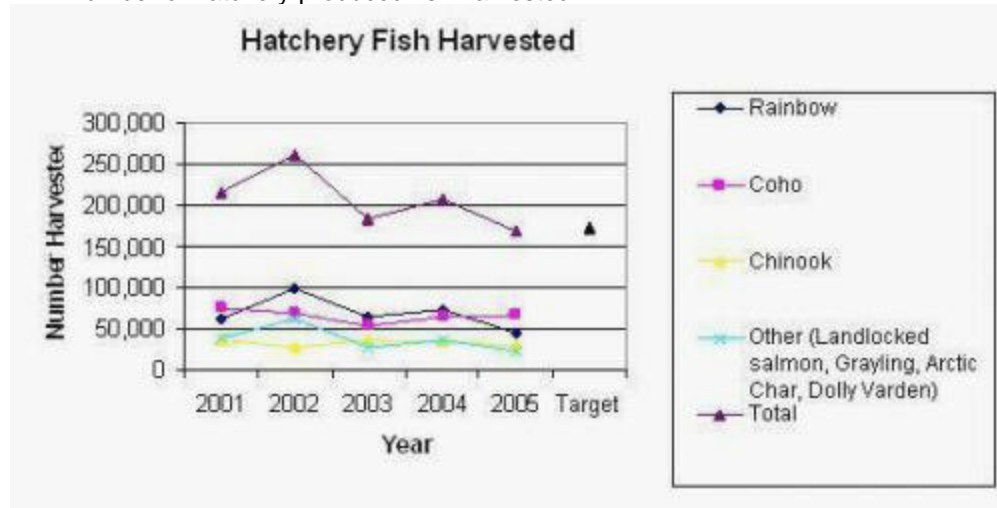
**Analysis of results and challenges:** Additional surveys over time will be necessary to further assess progress towards this target. The Division of Sport Fish expects to repeat this angler survey in FY 2007 or 2008 to once again assess satisfaction and to establish a trend.



### A1: Strategy - Increase recreational fishing opportunities via supplemental hatchery production.

**Target #1:** Maintain the harvest of hatchery-produced fish (1999-2003).

**Measure #1:** Number of hatchery-produced fish harvested.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Division of Sport Fish has worked hard to maintain its hatchery production given aging facilities and the loss of heated water necessary for good growth. Given these challenges of hatchery production, the Division of Sport Fish has done well to attain hatchery performance targets and is poised to increase performance as hatchery production capacity is upgraded. These figures are based on preliminary estimates and may be updated following additional analysis.

### A2: Strategy - Conserve, manage and enhance habitat to sustain fish and wildlife resources while optimizing social and economic benefit.

**Target #1:** 100% of state-owned roadway mileage will have a fish passage assessment of culverts conducted by 2015.

**Measure #1:** Percentage of state-owned roadway mileage that has had a fish passage assessment of culverts conducted by 2015.

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Presently, department staff has completed fish passage assessments for nearly 48% of state-owned roads since 2000. Once both phases I and II of the Central Interior Fish Passage Inventory are completed in fall 2007, approximately 70% of state-owned road miles will have been assessed. Of the remaining road miles, approximately 10% is in southeast Alaska with the remainder being inaccessible village connector roads (e.g., Ruby-Poorman Road, King Salmon Road, Red Dog Mine Road, Aleknagik Lake Road (Dillingham)) and small local community roads across the state. Fish passage inventories for these remaining roads throughout interior Alaska that are not connected to the existing road system will require local access by air, present logistical issues, and be comparatively expensive. Additionally, ADOT&PF has indicated an interest in hiring consultants based in southeast Alaska to complete that portion of the road system.

### A3: Strategy - Manage Alaska's special areas in accordance with legislative guidelines.

**Target #1:** Increase by 1 the number of special management areas that have current management plans.

**Measure #1:** Change in number of special management areas that have management plans.

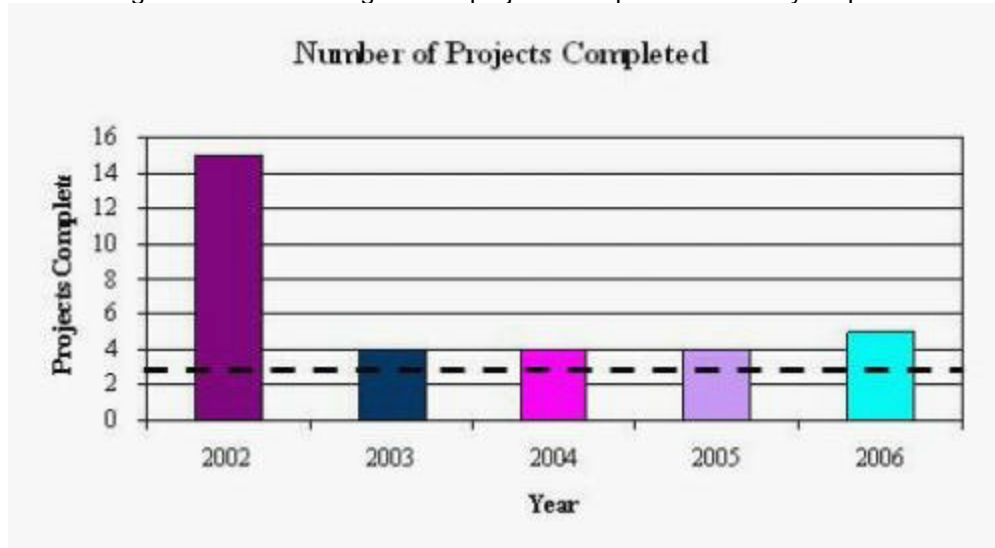
**Analysis of results and challenges:** ADF&G manages 32 special areas (12 refuges, 3 sanctuaries, and 17 critical habitat areas). The department has completed management plans for 14 areas; another area is managed via a DNR State Park plan; and one additional area is managed with an Interim Management Plan. The number of management plans has not increased in the past five years (2002 - 2006), although a revision of one plan was completed in 2002 and the State Park management plan was revised in 2002. 16 special areas have no

management plan. The department expects to complete creation of one new plan (Izembek State Game Refuge) and revision of an existing plan for two areas (McNeil River State Game Refuge and McNeil River State Game Sanctuary) during FY 07; the department further anticipates work will begin on one plan for the 5 Bristol Bay critical habitat areas in FY 08 (Egegik, Pilot Point, Cinder River, Port Heiden, and Port Moller) in FY 08.

#### A4: Strategy - Maintain access to public resources.

**Target #1:** Complete an average of 3 boating access projects per year over 5 years.

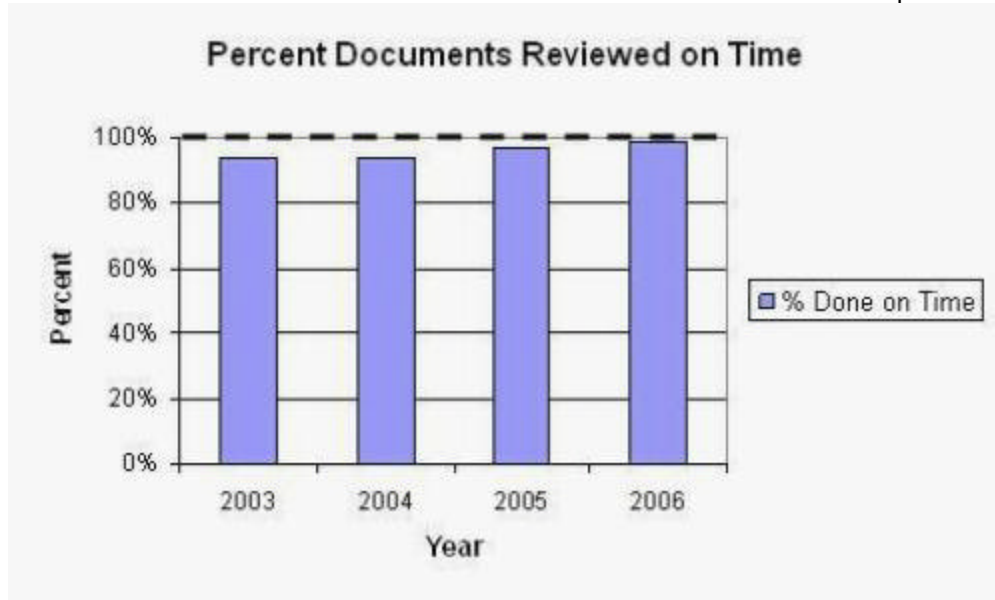
**Measure #1:** Average number of boating access projects completed in a five year period.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** Five boating access related projects were completed during FY06. These projects included upgraded boat launches at Amalga Harbor and improved parking areas, dozens of fish cleaning tables, improved toilets and sanitary facilities, and other amenities throughout the state.

**Target #2:** One hundred percent of legal access related documents received are reviewed within specified time frames (ANCSA conveyances, native allotment conveyances, municipal conveyances, subdivision plats, section line easements).

**Measure #2:** Percent of access related documents received that are reviewed within specified timeframes.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Division of Sport Fish reviewed 99 percent of documents within

specified timeframes this past year.

**A5: Strategy - Educate and inform Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources and their uses for future generations.**

**Target #1:** One hundred percent of the division's educational programming objectives will be to educate Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations.

**Measure #1:** % of division's educational programming that include the education of Alaskans about recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations as the primary object.

**Analysis of results and challenges:** This target and measure were recently established. Progress on their attainment will be reported in 2007 or 2008.

**Target #2:** Seventy five percent of participants can meet the specified objectives of the educational program in which they participate.

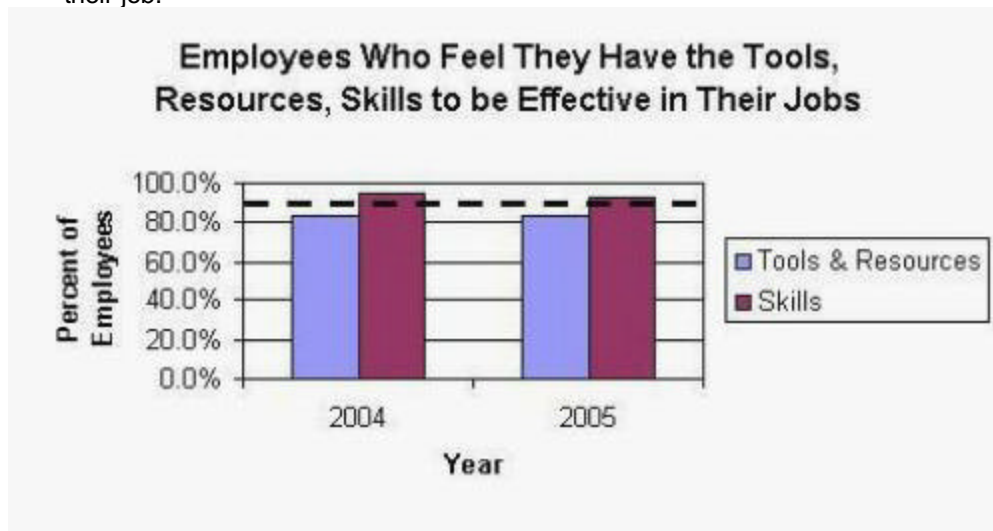
**Measure #2:** % of participants in the Division of Sport Fisheries education programs that have awareness and knowledge of recreational fishing opportunities and skills, and/or the importance of sustaining Alaska's fish and wildlife resources for future generations.

**Analysis of results and challenges:** This target and measure were recently established. Progress on their attainment will be reported in 2007 or 2008.

**A6: Strategy - Maintain a diverse, dedicated, motivated, empowered, and effective workforce.**

**Target #1:** Increase to at least 90% the number of employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in their job.

**Measure #1:** Percent change in employees who report having the tools, resources, and skills to be effective in their job.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Division of Sport Fish is close (83 percent), to reaching its target of 90% of its employees reporting that they have the tools and resources to be effective. With 93 percent of employees reporting they have the skills to be effective, the Division is meeting its target for that metric.

## Wildlife Conservation Results Delivery Unit

### Contribution to Department's Mission

The mission of the Division of Wildlife Conservation is to conserve and enhance Alaska's wildlife and habitats and provide for a wide range of public uses and benefits.

### Core Services

The Division of Wildlife Conservation is responsible for the management of Alaska's wildlife resources. The primary goals of the division are to: (1) protect, maintain, and enhance the wildlife resources of Alaska; and (2) provide for their greatest use by the people, consistent with the sustained yield principle, for the well being of the people and the economy of the state.

- **Wildlife Management and Research:** Wildlife management involves a wide variety of biological and administrative activities. Management biologists, primarily working out of area offices, collect information on wildlife population sizes, trends, productivity, and levels of mortality from hunting and natural causes. The division's research program focuses on collecting data on primary species with direct management application.

- **Species Survey and Inventory:** Field work within the 26 Game Management Units (GMU) to assess species populations, administer hunts, monitor harvest levels, and prepare study data for the regulatory process. Management biologists concentrate efforts toward big game and furbearer species. Biological staff also specialize on migratory bird and waterfowl issues in cooperation with federal agencies. Specific species are noted below:

• Big Game	moose	caribou	black bear	brown bear
	deer	sheep	mt goat	elk
	bison	musk ox		
• Furbearers:	wolf	wolverine	fox	lynx
	marten	beaver		
• Waterfowl	ducks	geese	cranes	
• Small Game	ptarmigan	grouse	hares	

- **Research:** Multi-year field studies including data collection and analysis related to game, marine mammals, and waterfowl species. Studies underway during FY06 and 07 include the following study titles:
  - ⌚ Population dynamics of moose in Alaska: effects of nutrition, predation, and harvest
  - ⌚ Analysis of the nitrogen budget of moose in Unit 13A, Nelchina Basin, and Unit 15, Kenai Peninsula
  - ⌚ Nutrition influences on moose reproduction
  - ⌚ Evaluation of moose-habitat relationships in Southeast Alaska
  - ⌚ Response of moose and their predators to wolf reduction and short-term bear removal in a portion of Unit 19D
  - ⌚ Evaluation and testing of techniques for ungulate management and Moose Research Center operations
  - ⌚ Identification of factors affecting calf production, calf, survival, and survival of female adult moose in Unit 13
  - ⌚ Habitat use and survivorship of Sitka black-tailed deer in Southeast Alaska: a regional meta-analysis and synthesis
  - ⌚ Assessing wild land fire impacts on the nutritional performance and distribution of caribou within Alaska's boreal forest ecosystems
  - ⌚ Population dynamics of Interior and Southwest Alaska caribou herds
  - ⌚ Effect of oil field development on calf production and survival in the Central Arctic Caribou Herd
  - ⌚ Habitat use, foraging behavior, and nutritional ecology of Nelchina caribou
  - ⌚ Monitoring of 40-Mile ungulates and wolves following wolf sterilization and translocation
  - ⌚ Brown bear data analysis and manuscript preparation

- ⌚ Abundance, spatial relationships, and trans-boundary movements of brown bears on the mainland coast of Southeast Alaska
  - ⌚ Identifying and evaluating techniques for wildlife management in interior Alaska
  - ⌚ Effects of snowshoe hare population cycles on demography of Dall sheep and their predators
  - ⌚ Coarse-scale surveys of wolverine distribution and habitat in Interior Alaska
  - ⌚ Habitat assessment of potential wood bison relocation sites in Alaska
  - ⌚ Preparation of a manuscript on estimating predation rates by wolves during winter with periodic sampling
  - ⌚ Population ecology and special dynamics of wolves related to prey availability and human activity in the Nelchina Basin
  - ⌚ Development and testing of breakaway snares
  - ⌚ Wildlife health and disease surveillance in Alaska
  - ⌚ Development of GIS techniques for the collection, modeling, and analysis of wildlife movement data and spatial dynamics in Unit 13
  - ⌚ Stellar Sea Lion Recovery studies
  - ⌚ Investigations into Harbor Seals in Alaska
  - ⌚ Ice Seal Bio-Monitoring in the Bering & Chukchi Region
  - ⌚ Western Beaufort Sea: Satellite Tracking of Bowhead Whales
- **Public and Hunter Information Services:** Management biologists serve as a point of contact with the public on wildlife management issues, assess public interests and needs, sell hunting and trapping licenses, issue harvest tags and permits, make public presentations, deal with nuisance and injured wildlife. Division personnel are located in the following Alaskan communities, depicted in this table through the regional management structure used by the Division:

<u>Southeast:</u> <u>Region I</u>	<u>Southcentral:</u> <u>Region II</u>	<u>Interior:</u> <u>Region III</u>	<u>Western:</u> <u>Region V</u>
Douglas	Anchorage	Fairbanks	Nome
Petersburg	Palmer	Delta Junction	Barrow
Sitka	Glennallen	Tok	Kotzebue
Ketchikan	Soldotna	McGrath	Bethel
	Homer	Galena	
	Cordova	Ft. Yukon	
	Dillingham		
	Kodiak		
	King Salmon		

- **Hunter Education:** Provide education and information to hunters to increase hunter safety and knowledge, and decrease the wounding loss of game. A formal system of hunter education classes qualifies successful students to hunt in areas where hunter education certification is required. Specialized hunter education courses and clinics are arranged for archery and muzzle-loading firearms. Participants in these courses become eligible to participate in hunts restricted to these types of equipment. The program constantly recruits volunteers who serve as instructors in many parts of the state.
- **Regulatory Process:** The division's role is to provide the Board of Game with biological information, offer suggested regulatory changes based on available information, and provide testimony, analysis and recommendations on proposed changes offered by individuals and organizations. The division obtains its biological information through its annual survey and inventory efforts on game species by GMU. The division functions independently of the board and does not oversee nor control the regulatory process. The board is responsible for establishing hunting and trapping seasons, setting harvest limits, and allocating wildlife harvests among users. During FY08, Board of Game meetings are planned for the following two regions; a) Arctic and Western region for the fall 2007 (Game Management Units 18, 22, 23, and 26A); and b) Interior for spring 2008 (Game Management Units 12, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26B, and 26C).
- **Information Management:** The division manages a central repository for big game and furbearer harvest information. This service administers and conducts the lottery for all Drawing Permit hunts and administers the Tier II Subsistence Permit hunt scoring and allocation system. Data processing support for division services also includes GIS-based data analysis and digital mapping within a Game Management Unit.

- **State Wildlife Refuges, Critical Habitat Areas, and Sanctuaries:** The division provides on the ground management in 32 state wildlife refuges, critical habitat areas, and wildlife sanctuaries for the protection of fish and wildlife, their habitats, and public use. The notable special areas overseen by the division include:
  - McNeil River State Game Sanctuary and Refuge
  - Anchorage Coastal State Wildlife Refuge
  - Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge
  - Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary (Pack Creek)
  - Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary
  - Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge
  - Palmer Hay Flats
  - Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area (Wolverine Creek)

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p><b>A: Healthy and sustainable wildlife populations in Alaska that provide a diversity of opportunities for public use and enjoyment.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Achieve population targets for at least 75% of big game populations for which the Board of Game (BOG) has set targets (i.e., objectives).</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of BOG population targets attained.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Develop and implement recovery strategies for 75% of those "species of concern" under primary division management.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of species for which recovery strategies are being implemented.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> No increase in the number of species under state management designated as threatened or endangered in Alaska from the 2003 level.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Number of new threatened or endangered species designations.</p>	<p><b>A1: Collect scientifically sound information on wildlife populations in Alaska.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase by 5% the collection of population, harvest, and other biological information on species of concern and/or key species about which little information exists.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage change in the numbers of studies initiated, underway, and completed.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Complete 90% of planned surveys on the population status and harvest of big game species, furbearers, migratory birds and marine mammals (not including any stopped by adverse weather conditions or nonavailability of suitable aircraft).</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of planned surveys completed.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Maintain the number of active research projects at 95 to 100% or more of the previous year's totals.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Number of research projects compared to those of the previous year.</p> <p><b>A2: Provide biological information and recommendations to the Board of Game and state advisory committees as well as to the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) and federal regional councils.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Actively participate in 100% of Board of Game and Federal Subsistence Board meetings, 75% of state advisory committee meetings, and 50% of federal regional council meetings that affect state management.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of meetings at which staff present information and offer recommendations.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Achieve a 75% adoption rate for regulatory proposals submitted to the Board of Game by the division.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage of recommendations adopted.</p> <p><b>A3: Maintain wildlife habitat on state lands capable of sustaining robust, well-distributed populations of</b></p>

	<p><b>wildlife.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Develop management plans for an increase percentage of state critical habitat areas, game refuges and game sanctuaries.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percentage of areas with existing plans or plans in process of development.</p> <p><b>A4: Increase low or declining ungulate populations identified under the intensive management law in areas impacted by predators to provide for increased human harvest.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase ungulate populations by an average of 2% annually in areas where intensive management programs are being implemented.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> % change in ungulate survival.</p> <p><b>A5: Maintain and enhance opportunities to hunt, trap, and view wildlife.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase sales of hunting and trapping licenses to the 3 -year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of licenses sold compared with the 3-year running average.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Increase by 1% the 2001 level of adult participation in wildlife viewing.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> % increase in the number of adult viewers identified in the 5-year U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service survey.</p> <p><b>A6: Provide opportunities for Alaskans to gain knowledge of and appreciation for Alaska's wildlife, its management, and ways to safely and ethically interact with wildlife.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase annually the number of opportunities for Alaskans to learn about wildlife and wildlife management.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Change in the number of forums and lectures offered. Change in the number of brochures, newspaper articles, radio/TV programs, web pages, and other publications produced.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Increase by 5% the number of workshops offered to teachers in wildlife curricula.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percentage change in the numbers of workshops offered to teachers on use of the Alaska Wildlife Curriculum and Project Wild.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Increase by 5% the number of hunter education clinics offered.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Percentage change in the number of hunter education clinics offered.</p>
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### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Conduct population and trend count surveys on wildlife populations.
- Conduct Game Management Unit area and/or species-specific research.
- Conduct harvest surveys on wildlife populations.
- Review proposals from the public pertaining to wildlife in regards to the regulatory process.
- Collect, analyze, and provide information regarding wildlife to regulatory bodies.
- Develop and present recommendations to the Board of Game.
- Participate in regulatory sessions with the Board of Game.
- Devise management strategies and plans regarding wildlife habitat.
- Conduct field assessments regarding wildlife habitat.
- Assign staff to heavily used areas to protect resources and/or public safety.
- Participate in interdisciplinary permit review teams regarding wildlife habitat.
- Offer biological expertise regarding wildlife habitat.
- Conduct prescribed burns to enhance wildlife habitat.
- Carry out habitat scarification/crushing.
- Build and install nesting structures.
- Conduct recruitment and survival surveys on ungulate populations.
- Work with the Administration and Legislature to adopt an improved compensation package for biologists comparable to that for federal biologists.
- Develop and enhance marketing strategies for the sale of hunting licenses.
- Conduct hunter / trapper / viewer clinics for the general public.
- Enhance web-based information systems and other publications regarding wildlife resources and opportunities.
- Use the media to promote opportunities for wildlife related activities.
- Sponsor lecture series and other educational forums for the public.
- Development of brochures, news articles and other publications.
- Conduct teacher trainings on the use of outdoor and wildlife curricula.
- Sponsor outdoor skill clinics.

### FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2008 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$36,513,200**

**Personnel:**

Full time	169
Part time	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>

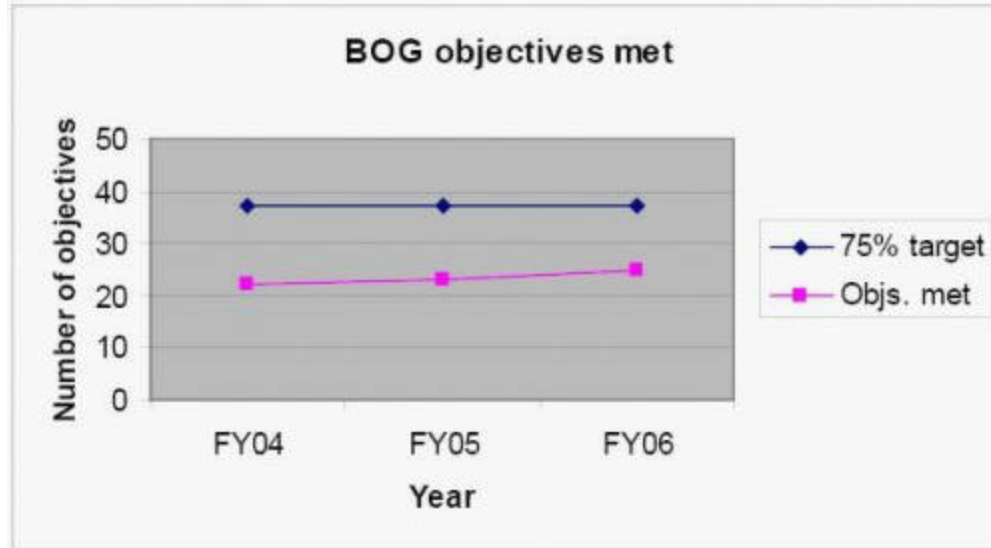


## Performance Measure Detail

### A: Result - Healthy and sustainable wildlife populations in Alaska that provide a diversity of opportunities for public use and enjoyment.

**Target #1:** Achieve population targets for at least 75% of big game populations for which the Board of Game (BOG) has set targets (i.e., objectives).

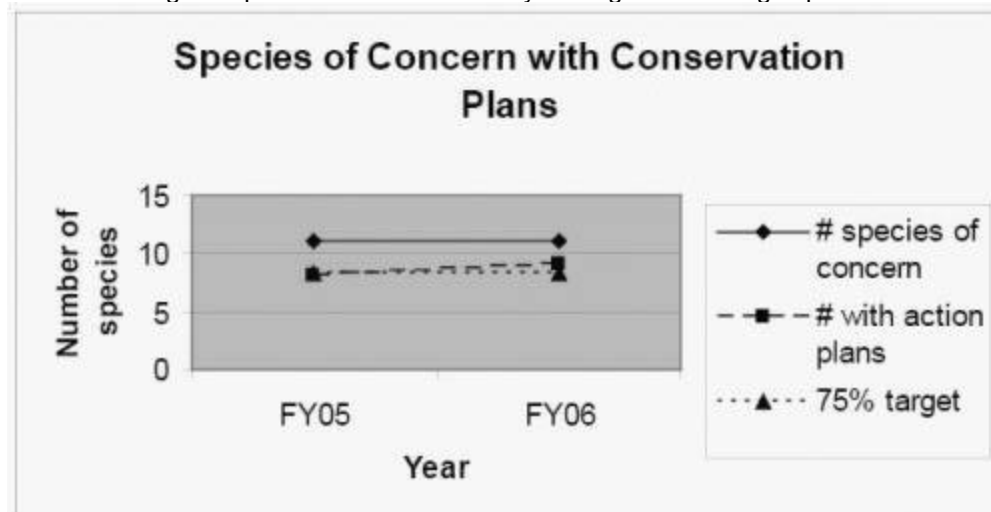
**Measure #1:** Percentage of BOG population targets attained.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Board of Game has set population objectives for selected ungulate populations that it has determined are important for providing high levels of harvest for human consumptive use. Achieving the population objective means that sufficient animals exist in that population to meet the highest levels of hunter demand. For FY06, the division met 25 BOG population objectives out of a total of 50 objectives set for deer, caribou and moose. (75% target is 38 objectives met.) This is 2 more objectives met than were met in FY05. Additional analysis is needed to determine if objectives have been met for 1 other population. Some of the population objectives may not be possible to meet given the habitat capacity that can be achieved in some areas. Population objectives for those areas should be reviewed by the Board of Game and possibly revised.

**Target #2:** Develop and implement recovery strategies for 75% of those "species of concern" under primary division management.

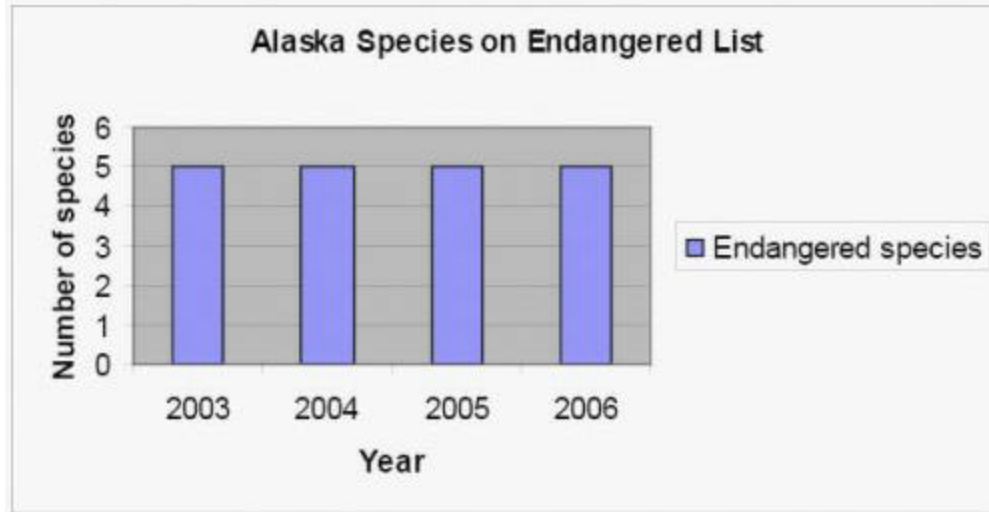
**Measure #2:** Percentage of species for which recovery strategies are being implemented.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** There are 11 wildlife species of special concern under primary or shared division management. Conservation action plans are in place for 9 (82%) of these species, including blackpoll warbler, Townsend's warbler, olive-sided flycatcher, Steller's eider, spectacled eider, northern goshawk, Arctic peregrine falcon, American peregrine falcon and Kenai brown bear. Two species for which a plan has not been prepared are the Gray-cheeked thrush and Aleutian Canada goose. In the state Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (CWCS), completed during FY06, both species are on the nominee list for species of special concern. However, populations of the Aleutian Canada goose have recovered markedly in recent years and it has been removed from other lists of endangered species. The State of Alaska Species of Special Concern list was last revised in 1998. Revision of that list is expected to occur within the next year.

**Target #3:** No increase in the number of species under state management designated as threatened or endangered in Alaska from the 2003 level.

**Measure #3:** Number of new threatened or endangered species designations.

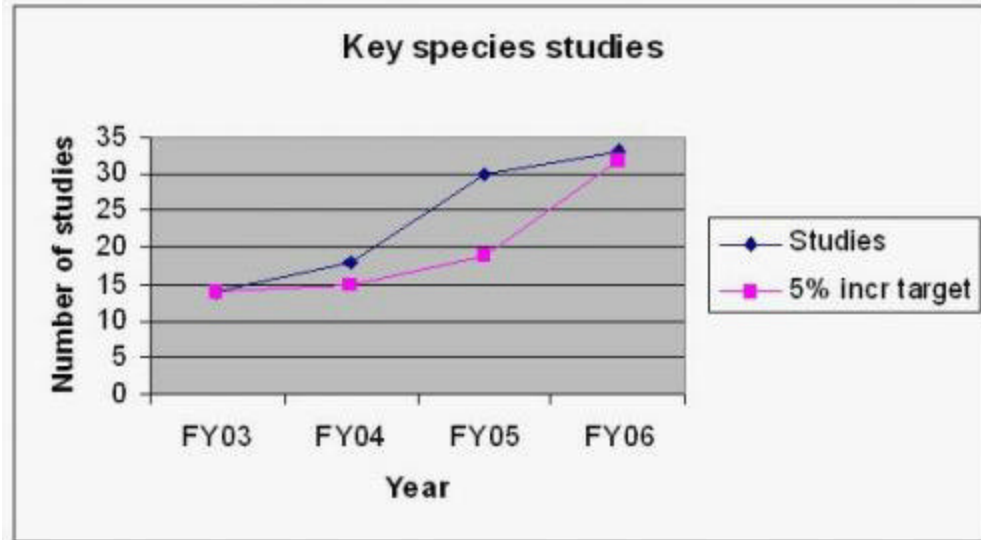


**Analysis of results and challenges:** The state endangered species list includes the Eskimo curlew, short-tailed albatross, humpback whale, right whale, and blue whale. There has been no change in the state endangered species list since 1993 and no new species were added to federal lists in FY06.

**A1: Strategy - Collect scientifically sound information on wildlife populations in Alaska.**

**Target #1:** Increase by 5% the collection of population, harvest, and other biological information on species of concern and/or key species about which little information exists.

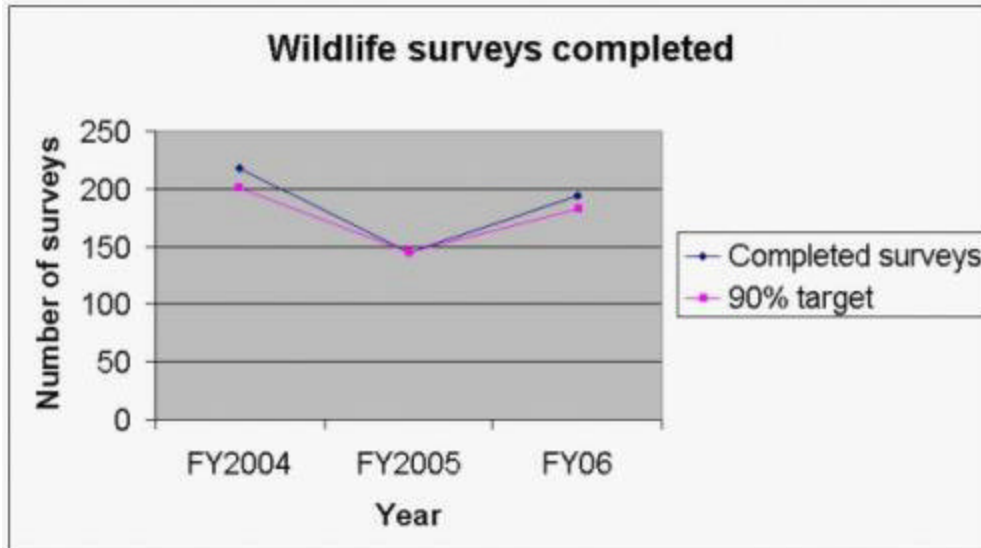
**Measure #1:** Percentage change in the numbers of studies initiated, underway, and completed.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY06, 29 key species projects were continued and 4 were initiated for a total of 33. This represents a 10% increase over FY05's 30 projects, largely due to the continued availability of federal State Wildlife Grant funds.

**Target #2:** Complete 90% of planned surveys on the population status and harvest of big game species, furbearers, migratory birds and marine mammals (not including any stopped by adverse weather conditions or nonavailability of suitable aircraft).

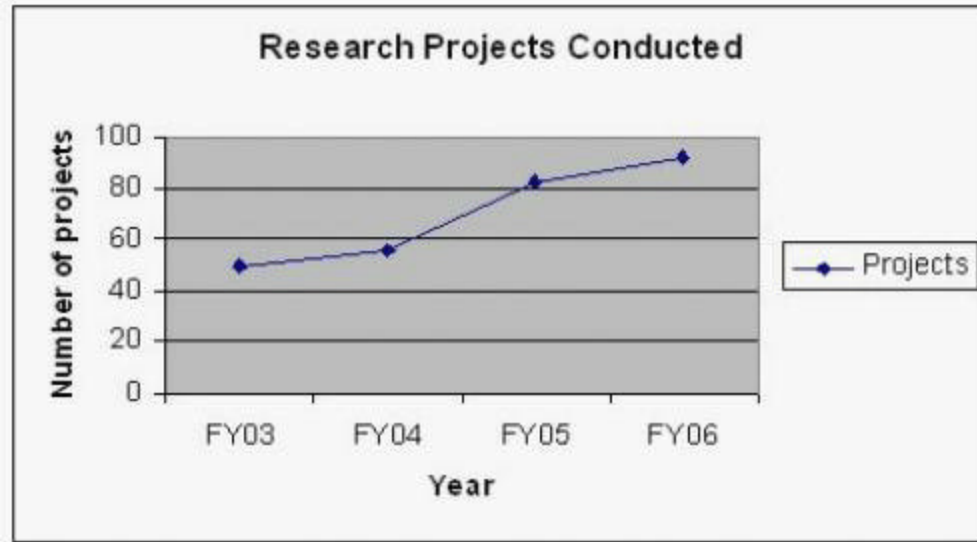
**Measure #2:** Percentage of planned surveys completed.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** During FY06, the division completed 96% of planned wildlife surveys (194 of 203) in which weather or aircraft availability was not a factor. Of those not completed, 8 were due to budget or personnel constraints, 1 was due to logistical problems. Budget constraints also contributed to fewer surveys on lower priority species being planned for the year. Cost increases have exceeded increases in available funds both for personnel and for aviation fuel which has increased the costs of charter flights and operating department aircraft.

**Target #3:** Maintain the number of active research projects at 95 to 100% or more of the previous year's totals.

**Measure #3:** Number of research projects compared to those of the previous year.

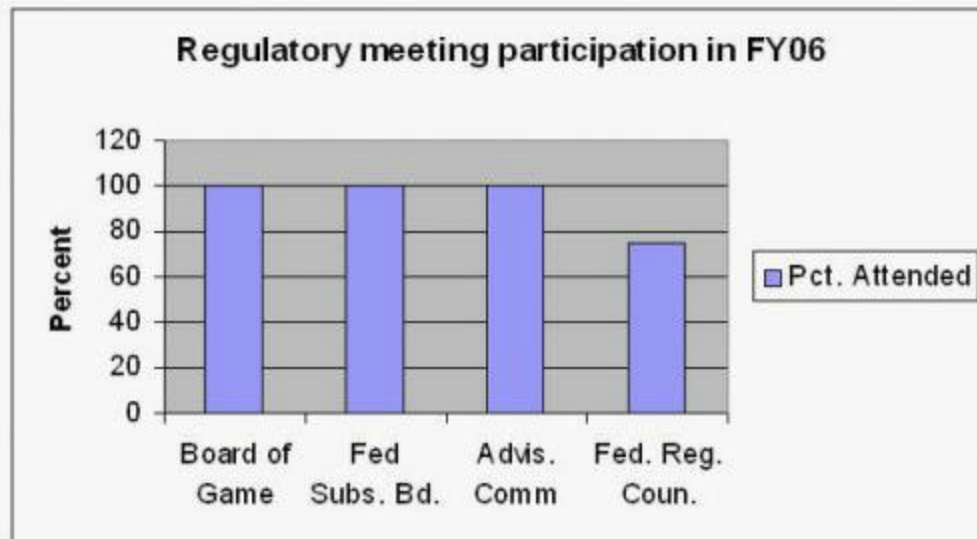


**Analysis of results and challenges:** During FY06, 35 big game research projects, 20 marine mammal program research projects, 4 waterfowl/game bird, and 14 nongame research projects were conducted, for a total of 73 division research projects. (19 additional nongame research projects were conducted by partners using State Wildlife Grant funds from the division.) The previous year, FY05, 27 big game, 4 waterfowl, 20 marine mammal, and 15 nongame research projects were conducted (16 additional nongame research projects were conducted by partners using State Wildlife Grant funds from the division.) for a total of 66 division research projects. The number of FY06 projects conducted by the division is 110% of those conducted the prior year.

**A2: Strategy - Provide biological information and recommendations to the Board of Game and state advisory committees as well as to the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) and federal regional councils.**

**Target #1:** Actively participate in 100% of Board of Game and Federal Subsistence Board meetings, 75% of state advisory committee meetings, and 50% of federal regional council meetings that affect state management.

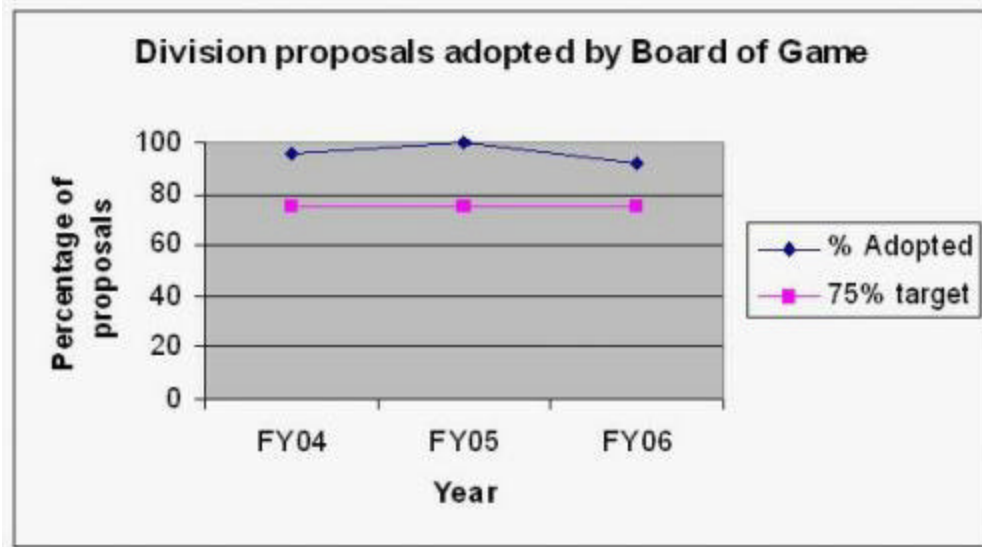
**Measure #1:** Percentage of meetings at which staff present information and offer recommendations.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** For FY06, division staff actively participated in all BOG meetings, all state advisory committee meetings addressing wildlife issues, all federal subsistence board meetings that dealt with wildlife issues, and approximately 75% of federal regional council meetings.

**Target #2:** Achieve a 75% adoption rate for regulatory proposals submitted to the Board of Game by the division.

**Measure #2:** Percentage of recommendations adopted.

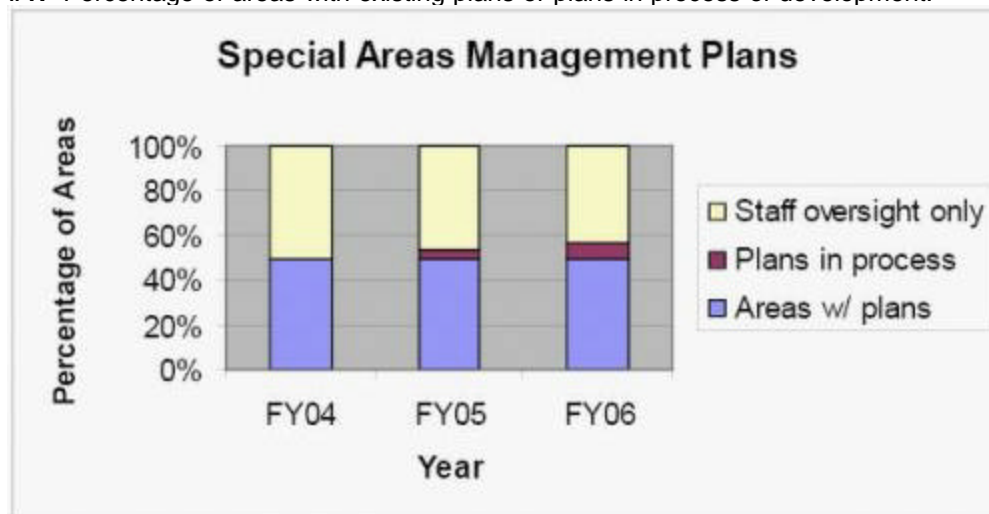


**Analysis of results and challenges:** During the fall 2005 through spring 2006 meetings, a combined total of 66 division proposals were submitted; 61 were adopted or amended and adopted by the Board of Game for a 92% adoption rate. Thus for Fiscal Year 2006, the target was achieved. The total includes 23 reauthorizations of cow moose hunts which require the agreement of local Fish and Game Advisory committees. 21 reauthorizations were adopted and 2 were not.

### A3: Strategy - Maintain wildlife habitat on state lands capable of sustaining robust, well-distributed populations of wildlife.

**Target #1:** Develop management plans for an increase percentage of state critical habitat areas, game refuges and game sanctuaries.

**Measure #1:** Percentage of areas with existing plans or plans in process of development.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** Division of Wildlife Conservation staff play only a supporting role in special area plan development. Primary responsibility rests with the Habitat section of Sport Fish Division. Through

FY06, management plans have been completed for 14 of the 32 state critical habitat areas, game refuges and sanctuaries; in addition, one area is managed under an interim plan, and another, the Chilkat River Critical Habitat Area is managed as part of the Chilkoot State Park Eagle Preserve. During FY05 a management plan for Izembek State Game Refuge was drafted, but was not finalized in FY06 as planned because the existing plan for McNeil River State Game Sanctuary needed to be revised and received a higher priority. Following completion of the Izembek plan, an overarching plan for the 5 critical habitat areas in Bristol Bay will be developed. In the interim for the areas without plans, management concerns are addressed by local area biologists and regional staff.

**A4: Strategy - Increase low or declining ungulate populations identified under the intensive management law in areas impacted by predators to provide for increased human harvest.**

**Target #1:** Increase ungulate populations by an average of 2% annually in areas where intensive management programs are being implemented.

**Measure #1:** % change in ungulate survival.

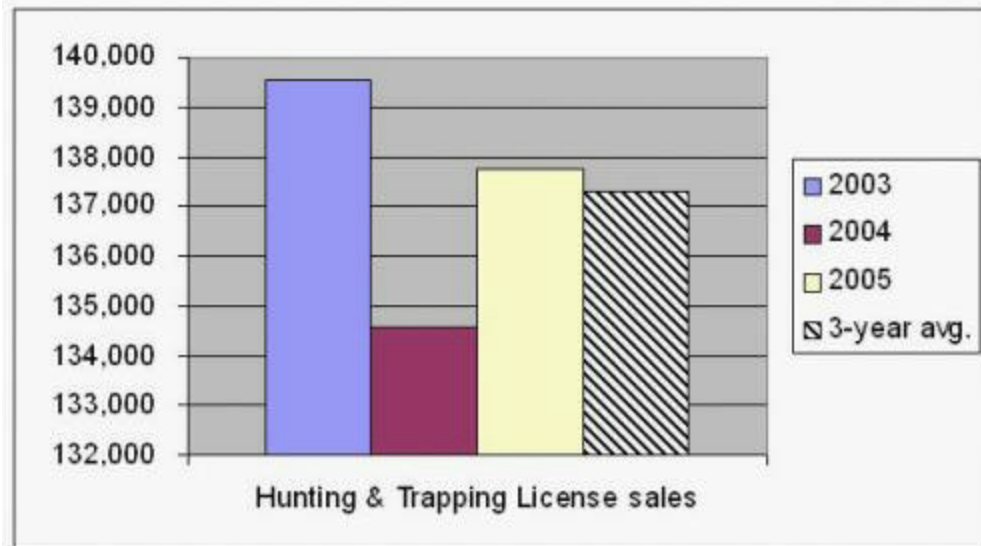
<b>Intensive Mgt. Area</b>	<b>2% population increase - FY05</b>	<b>2% population increase - FY06</b>
GMU 13	yes	yes
GMU 16B	Insuff. data	Insuff. data
GMU 19A	Insuff. data	Insuff. data
GMU 19D	yes	yes
GMU 20E/12	Insuff. data	no

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Five Intensive Management Programs (IMPs) have been implemented by the division – in Game Management Units (GMU) 13, 16B, 19A, 19D, 20E/12. There was a greater than 2% increase in the GMU 13 moose population in FY06 over the prior year. The Nelchina caribou herd in this unit is at the upper end of population objectives so increase in population will be taken as harvest. Permit numbers during the fall 2005 hunting season doubled, from 2000 the previous year to 4000. Based upon survival among radiocollared animals and on population estimates in the Experimental Micro Management Area (EMMA) in FY06, the moose population in Unit 19D east also likely increased by more than 2% over the previous year. In Units 16B, and 19A, because predator control efforts have been conducted for only short time, no effects have been detected yet in the moose population. Therefore, there is insufficient information to know how the moose population changed in FY06. In Units 20E/12, moose population estimates in a portion of the area indicate no change between FY05 and FY06.

**A5: Strategy - Maintain and enhance opportunities to hunt, trap, and view wildlife.**

**Target #1:** Increase sales of hunting and trapping licenses to the 3 -year average.

**Measure #1:** Number of licenses sold compared with the 3-year running average.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** Over the past three calendar years the sale of hunting and trapping licenses has ranged from 139,539 in 2003 to 134,562 in 2004 to 137,747 in 2005 (most recent year available). These totals include resident, nonresident and military licenses. The three year running average for this period of time is 137,283. License sales appear to be rebounding from a low in 2004. One incentive for hunters to buy licenses is confidence that game populations are abundant and that there are good opportunities to hunt and harvest game.

**Target #2:** Increase by 1% the 2001 level of adult participation in wildlife viewing.

**Measure #2:** % increase in the number of adult viewers identified in the 5-year U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service survey.

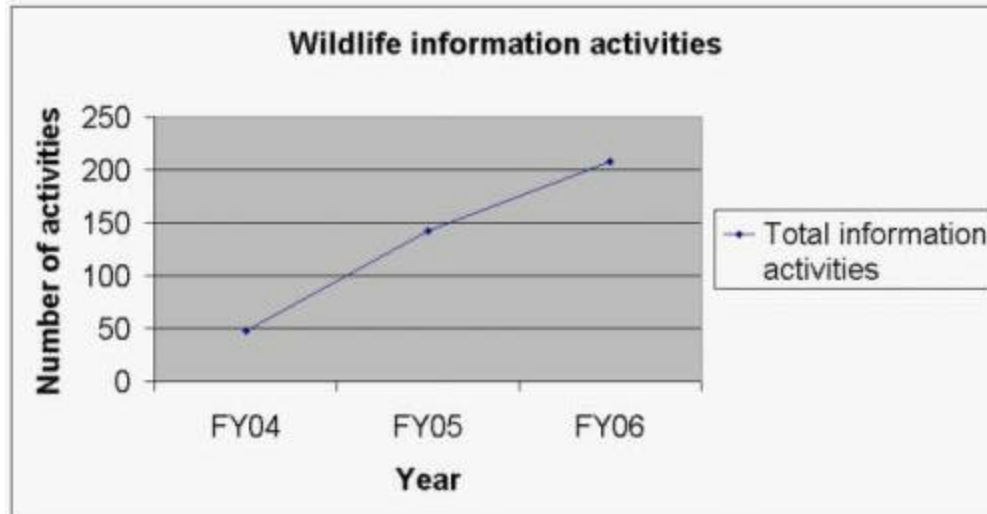
**Analysis of results and challenges:** We are unable to evaluate this target at this time. The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associated Recreation is completed every five years. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service last completed this survey in 2001. The next opportunity for obtaining such wildlife viewing information will occur in 2006 with data available early in 2007.



**A6: Strategy - Provide opportunities for Alaskans to gain knowledge of and appreciation for Alaska's wildlife, its management, and ways to safely and ethically interact with wildlife.**

**Target #1:** Increase annually the number of opportunities for Alaskans to learn about wildlife and wildlife management.

**Measure #1:** Change in the number of forums and lectures offered. Change in the number of brochures, newspaper articles, radio/TV programs, web pages, and other publications produced.

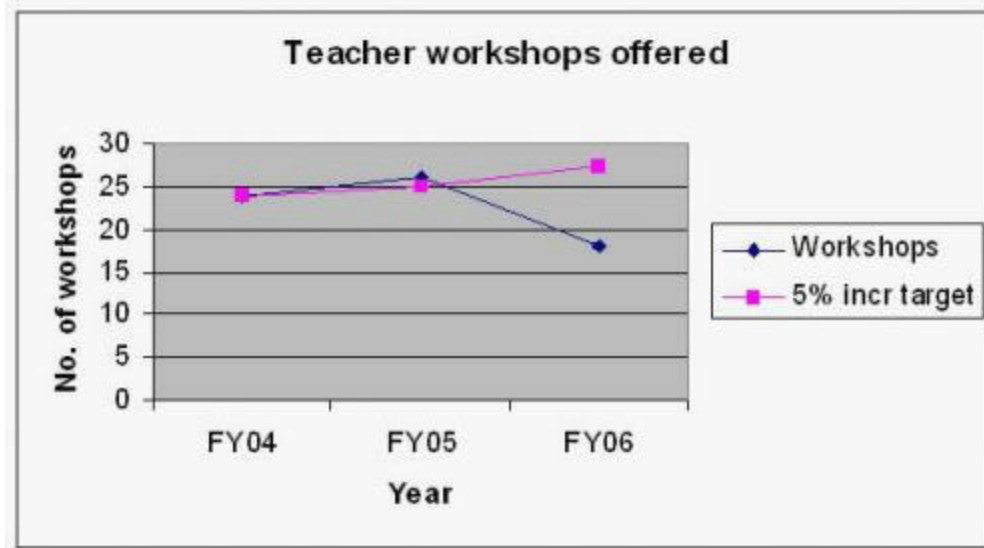


**Analysis of results and challenges:** Wildlife-related lectures and workshops to the general public and student groups increased dramatically from 22 in FY05 to 88 in FY06. In FY06 there were 56 separate media presentations and articles completed by Wildlife Education, up from 30 the previous year. Over this same time period, the total number of electronic and broadcast media opportunities dealing with wildlife and wildlife management, including weekly radio spots (50), frequent newspaper articles (56), and guest presentations on radio or TV shows (14) remained the same (120). It is difficult to quantify Division of Wildlife Conservation web page content, however posted information increased substantially as new management and research reports, and harvest information were posted for public access. Our online magazine, Alaska Wildlife news, features about seven articles per month on Alaska wildlife and management, (about 56 to date this year) and receives at least ten thousand visitors each month.



**Target #2:** Increase by 5% the number of workshops offered to teachers in wildlife curricula.

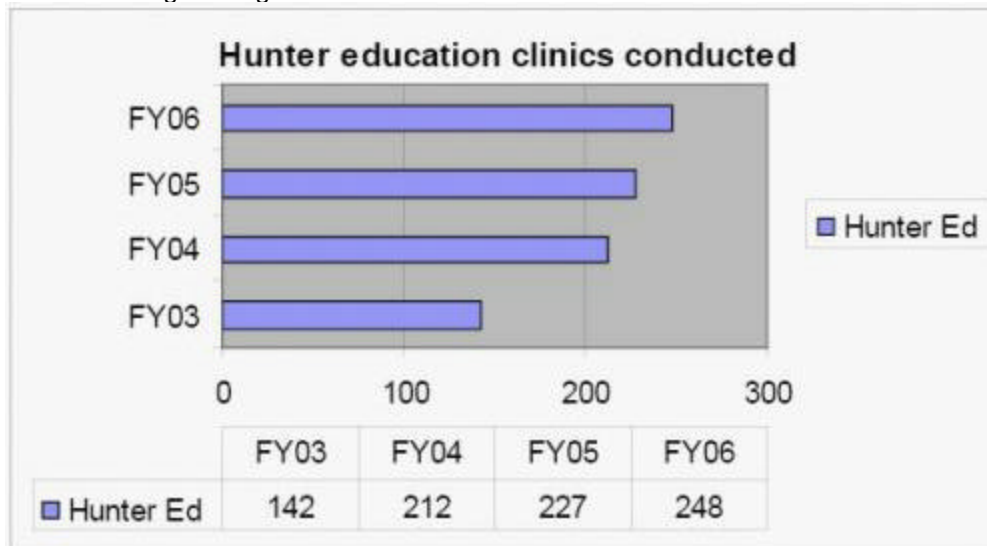
**Measure #2:** Percentage change in the numbers of workshops offered to teachers on use of the Alaska Wildlife Curriculum and Project Wild.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** In FY05, 26 such workshops were presented to 642 teachers. In FY06 we offered 18 workshops to 244 teachers. The decline is due to the resignation in midyear of the program coordinator and the continued vacancy in that position. During FY07, current staff is expected to continue to conduct about 20 workshops. In June 2007 we will be training additional facilitators to conduct teacher training workshops. This will increase our ability to offer workshops and so we expect a significant increase in the number of workshops and teachers trained in FY08.

**Target #3:** Increase by 5% the number of hunter education clinics offered.

**Measure #3:** Percentage change in the number of hunter education clinics offered.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The percentage of hunter education clinics offered by the division increased over the previous year by 33%, 7%, and 8% respectively in FY04, FY05, and FY06, exceeding the 5% annual increase goal. The division is increasing the number of clinics it offers through use of the mobile training unit which travels to communities on the road system and to Southeast Alaska on the marine highway system. The division is also training more instructors in remote offroad communities to run clinics in the absence of division hunter education staff. The division is offering more specialized clinics (archery, muzzleloader, bear

hunting, etc.) to meet mandatory hunter training requirements that are in regulation and to appeal to hunters with specialized interests. Hunter education course schedules are posted on-line in the larger communities so that the public can plan ahead to attend the clinic most convenient for them. The division is also working to implement an on-line hunter education course to provide training to those who can't attend normal clinics.

## Component: Fish and Game Boards and Advisory Committees

### Contribution to Department's Mission

The Boards Support Section administers the public process for the state's fish and wildlife regulatory system relating to fish and wildlife resources, and ensures the public is provided an opportunity to participate in that process.

### Core Services

All expenses and activities related to the Board of Fisheries, Board of Game, Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game, Fish and Game Advisory Committees, and staff support for the regulatory process are included in this component. The Board of Fisheries typically meets five times, plus teleconferences; the Board of Game typically meets three times, plus teleconferences; and the Joint Board can meet up to one time per year. Eighty-one advisory committees across the state provide local residents the opportunity to participate in the formation of fish and game regulations. The headquarters office provides direct staff support for the boards and advisory committees, and sets section policies and procedures. Headquarters staff coordinates meetings and activities of the boards, process petitions and regulatory changes outside board meetings and deal with the technical functions of correspondence, legal notices, calls for proposals, filing regulations, mailings, fiscal accountability, records retention and retrieval, paralegal research and general assurance of statutory and regulatory processes. Seasonal staff in six Boards Section office (Kotzebue, Dillingham, Bethel, Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau) provides technical and logistical support for the committees, and serves as the main contact for state fish and game regulatory information for staff from the state and federal agencies and the public. Travel and per diem expenses for advisory committee members to attend committee meetings and for one representative to attend Board of Fisheries and Board of Game meetings are included in this component.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p><b>A: Optimal public participation in developing and evaluating regulations for the use of fish and wildlife resources.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Optimize the number of Board of Fisheries proposals submitted by public.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> The number of public proposals for the Board of Fisheries compared to three previous cycles.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Optimize the number of Board of Game proposals submitted by public.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> The number of public proposals for the Board of Game compared to three previous cycles.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Increase the number of public participant entries on the master "Notification by email" list.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Number of valid email addresses.</p>	<p><b>A1: Involve the public in the fish and game advisory committee process.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Notify the public of election meetings at least two weeks prior to the advisory committee (AC) election meeting.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of AC election meetings publicly noticed at least two weeks in advance.</p>
End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p><b>B: Boards perform their regulatory role effectively and within legal requirements.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Minimize the number of agenda change requests that are accepted outside of the boards regulatory cycle.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of agenda change requests</p>	<p><b>B1: Board members are knowledgeable in the field of action of their board.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Provide "New Member Orientation" to all incoming board members.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Attendance of new board members at orientation.</p>

submitted and accepted.

### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Issue "Call for Proposed Changes" to fishing/hunting regulations.
- Distribute proposals around the state for public comment.
- Attend and provide staff support at board and advisory committee meetings.
- Prepare and issue legal public notices for board and advisory committees.
- Distribute agendas to all interested parties for board/advisory committee meetings.
- Provide parliamentary services to boards.
- Coordinate joint meetings for the boards with other agencies and regulatory bodies over issues of mutual concern (NPFMC, FSB, etc.).
- Make meeting arrangements: set meeting dates and locations, secure meeting space and equipment leases.
- Make travel arrangements, block hotel rooms, process travel claims for board/advisory committee members.
- Prepare & organize meeting material for the board, including written comment from advisory committees and the public, agendas, roadmaps, reports, etc.
- Maintain legal records of decisions.
- Write findings, resolutions, and policy statements to support board decisions.
- Provide training and technical assistance to board members, both onsite and through New Member Orientation Manual.
- Coordinate input (biological, scientific, and sociological information) provided by ADF&G and other agencies to boards.
- Prepare and organize meeting material for advisory committees, including written comment from the public, agendas, reports, etc.
- Provide parliamentary services to advisory committees.
- Provide training and technical assistance to advisory committee (AC) members and officers, both onsite and through AC Manual.
- Coordinate input (biological, scientific, and sociological information) provided by ADF&G and other agencies to advisory committees.
- Coordinate joint meetings for the advisory committees with federal Regional Advisory Councils (RAC) and other state advisory committees.
- Maintain database of Board and AC members, interested organizations and individuals for the fish and wildlife regulatory process.
- Maintain website with current information.
- Distribute board/advisory committee meeting reports and summaries to interested parties around the state.
- Maintain historical record of board decisions (paper and website).
- Maintain record of advisory committee meetings and correspondence, including membership rosters, record of elections, etc.

### FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2008 Component Budget: \$1,875,000**

**Personnel:**

Full time	6
Part time	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

## Performance Measure Detail

**A: Result - Optimal public participation in developing and evaluating regulations for the use of fish and wildlife resources.**

**Target #1:** Optimize the number of Board of Fisheries proposals submitted by public.

**Measure #1:** The number of public proposals for the Board of Fisheries compared to three previous cycles.

BOARD OF FISHERIES PROPOSALS						
<u>Mtg Cycle</u>	<u>Cook Inlet</u>	<u>Kodiak &amp; Chignik</u>	<u>King &amp; Tanner Crab</u>	<u>Total for cycle</u>	<u>3-Year average</u>	<u>Percent change in 3-Year average</u>
1995/1996	271	60	123	454	454	
1998/1999	208	71	75	354	404	-12%
2001/2002	332	67	94	493	434	7%
2004/2005	287	99	61	447	431	-1%

<u>Mtg Cycle</u>	<u>Bristol Bay</u>	<u>A-Y-K</u>	<u>AK Pen/Aleutian Is</u>	<u>Total for cycle</u>	<u>3-Year average</u>	<u>Percent change in 3-Year average</u>
1994/1995	126	71	91	288	288	
1997/1998	140	80	52	272	260	-3%
2000/2001	119	95	49	263	274	-2%
2003/2004	72	74	72	218	251	-9%
2006/2007	116	55	48	219	233	-8%

<u>Mtg Cycle</u>	<u>Southeast</u>	<u>Prince W. Sound</u>	<u>Total for cycle</u>	<u>3-Year average</u>	<u>Percent change in 3-Year average</u>
1993/1994	297	81	378	378	
1996/1997	266	80	346	362	-4%
1999/2000	173	112	285	336	-8%
2002/2003	213	102	315	315	-7%
2005/2006	151	80	231	277	-14%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Board of Fisheries considers changes to regulations on a region-based three-year cycle. Each year, the Boards Support Section solicits proposals from the public by distributing notices for the call for proposals via email and mail distribution lists, by posting on the Boards Support website and the state online public notice page, and by distributing information to local fish and game advisory committee members. Notices are also provided regarding public comment periods throughout the year.

The number of proposals submitted to the Board of Fisheries for the 2005/2006 Southeast and Prince William Sound cycle decreased due to increased public reliance on board-directed working groups that developed compromise proposals prior to the submission deadline. Changes in the number of proposals can be due to a number of factors including public satisfaction with the current regulatory scheme(s), whether subsistence uses are being met, and unforeseen changes impacting fish stocks.

The Boards Support Section strives to disseminate information and notices to the public in multiple formats and media. The Boards Support Section monitors the fluctuation in the number of proposals to determine whether the number of meeting days for each board needs to be increased or decreased in any cycle, and to evaluate our efforts in publicizing the opportunity for the public to be involved in the regulatory process. A comparison with the three previous cycles provides the best measure of the optimum number of proposals. Too many proposals result in an added burden to the public and department in excess of the number needed to accomplish responsive management actions, while too few proposals results in not offering the board enough opportunity to respond to changes in the fisheries.

**Target #2:** Optimize the number of Board of Game proposals submitted by public.

**Measure #2:** The number of public proposals for the Board of Game compared to three previous cycles.

**BOARD OF GAME PROPOSALS**

Mtg Cycle	Arctic/Western	Statewide Topics	Interior (Region III)	Total for cycle	3-Year average	Percent change in 3-Year average
1997/1998	31	52	137	220	220	
1999/2000	42	122	131	295	258	15%
2001/2002	38	61	174	273	263	2%
2003/2004	24	87	181	292	287	8%
2005/2006	48	52	148	248	271	-6%

Mtg Cycle	Southeast (Region I)	Southcentral (Region II)	Total for cycle	3-Year average	Percent change in 3-Year average
1996/1997	17	140	157	157	
1998/1999	15	228	243	200	22%
2000/2001	37	185	222	207	4%
2002/2003	52	183	235	233	11%
2004/2005	45	157	202	220	-6%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Board of Game considers changes to regulations on a region-based two-year cycle. Each year, the Boards Support Section solicits proposals from the public by distributing notices for the call for proposals via email and mail distribution lists, by posting on the Boards Support website and the state online public notice page, and by distributing information to local fish and game advisory committee members. Notices are also provided regarding public comment periods throughout the year.

The number of proposals submitted to the Board of Game for the 2005/2006 meeting cycle was lower by 44 proposals as compared with the previous cycle. The number of proposals for the Arctic & Western Region meeting doubled in 2005, which may be the result of a staff vacancy in the Arctic regional office prior to the 2003 meeting. Changes in the number of proposals can also be due to a number of factors including public satisfaction with the current regulatory scheme(s), whether subsistence uses are being met, and unforeseen changes impacting game populations.

The Boards Support Section strives to disseminate information and notices to the public in multiple formats and media. The Boards Support Section monitors the fluctuation in the number of proposals to determine whether the number of meeting days for each board needs to be increased or decreased in any cycle, and to evaluate its efforts in publicizing the opportunity for the public to be involved in the regulatory process. A comparison with the three previous cycles provides the best measure of the optimum number of proposals. Too many proposals result in an added burden to the public and department in excess of the number needed to accomplish responsive management actions, while too few proposals results in not offering the board enough opportunity to respond to changes in game populations and public uses.

**Target #3:** Increase the number of public participant entries on the master "Notification by email" list.

**Measure #3:** Number of valid email addresses.

Year	Number of Public Email Addresses	% Change
2006	521	27%
2005	408	96%
2004	208	100%
2003	0	

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In 2004, the Boards Support Section began soliciting email addresses and created an electronic mailing list to provide a more efficient and less expensive method of disseminating

information to the public. An online form on the Boards Support Section webpage provides easy access for the public to sign up for information. The number of public email addresses doubled from 2004 to 2005. In 2006, the number of email addresses increased by 113 entries (27%) from the previous year. The Board Support Section will continue development, which will provide another avenue for encouraging public participation in developing and evaluating regulations for the use of fish and wildlife resources.

### **A1: Strategy - Involve the public in the fish and game advisory committee process.**

**Target #1:** Notify the public of election meetings at least two weeks prior to the advisory committee (AC) election meeting.

**Measure #1:** Number of AC election meetings publicly noticed at least two weeks in advance.

<u>2004/2005 Meeting Cycle</u>				
REGION	Total Number of Acs	Number of Acs holding Elections	Number Achieving Two-Week Notice Requirement	%
ARCTIC	10	7	7	100%
INTERIOR	16	10	10	100%
SOUTHCENTRAL	19	19	19	100%
SOUTHEAST	23	9	1	11%
SOUTHWEST	13	8	7	88%
TOTAL	81			

<u>2003/2004 Meeting Cycle</u>				
REGION	Total Number of Acs	Number of Acs holding Elections	Number Achieving Two-Week Notice Requirement	%
ARCTIC	10	3	3	100%
INTERIOR	16	11	11	100%
SOUTHCENTRAL	19	19	19	100%
SOUTHEAST	23	6	6	100%
SOUTHWEST	13	6	5	83%
TOTAL	81			

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Advisory Committees are the local "grass roots" groups that meet to discuss fishing and wildlife issues and to provide recommendations to the boards. Meetings are open to the public and are intended to provide a local forum on fish and wildlife issues. Their purpose as established by the legislature includes: developing regulatory proposals, evaluating regulatory proposals and making recommendations to the appropriate board, providing a local forum for fish and wildlife conservation and use, advising the appropriate regional council on resources, and consulting with individuals, organizations, and agencies.

The Boards Support Section assists the Advisory Committees in scheduling, publicizing, and coordinating meetings, and provides the committees with information relating to the Boards of Fisheries and Game schedules and deadlines. The Boards Support Section assists the Advisory Committee by providing two week public notice of election meetings which required under regulation. The goal of the Boards Support Section is to provide notice two weeks prior to election meetings.

During the 2004/2005 meeting cycle, seven of eight Advisory Committee election meetings in the Southwest Region were publicly noticed two weeks in advance. While public notice was provided for all eight election

meetings in this region, verification of whether notices were provided two week in advance is only available for seven meetings. In the Southeast Region, public notice was provided for each election meeting, however, due to a transition in staff during this time period, verification of whether notices were provided two weeks in advance is not available. Documentation of public notices for future election meetings in this region shall be improved upon.

Note: The data for the 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 meeting cycles will be available in 2007.

## **B: Result - Boards perform their regulatory role effectively and within legal requirements.**

**Target #1:** Minimize the number of agenda change requests that are accepted outside of the boards regulatory cycle.

**Measure #1:** Number of agenda change requests submitted and accepted.

### **Number of Agenda Change Requests**

Board of Fisheries

Year	Received	Accepted
2006	45	8
2005	24	3
2004	24	5
2003	36	7
2002	17	4
2001	17	4
2000	21	9
1999	37	14

Board of Game

Year	Received	Accepted
2006	9	0
2005	8	6
2004	2	1
2003	2	1
2002	2	2
2001	6	4
2000	2	2
1999	2	2

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The public, state advisory committees, and the department plan and budget for each board's regulatory cycle (two years for Board of Game and three years for Board of Fisheries). The public has come to rely upon the consistency of the regulatory review time periods.

While agenda change requests (ACRs) are important to both boards in order to correct unforeseen effects of a regulation outside the regulatory cycles, ACRs may cause additional expense for the department and additional burden and expense for the public and state's advisory committee system. The Boards Support Section encourages each board to minimize the number of issues taken up out of the normal meeting cycle. The low number of ACRs received and accepted by each board indicates that the boards perform their regulatory role effectively.

Note: The data for Agenda Change Requests is compiled by Fiscal Year.



**B1: Strategy - Board members are knowledgeable in the field of action of their board.**

**Target #1:** Provide "New Member Orientation" to all incoming board members.

**Measure #1:** Attendance of new board members at orientation.

### New Member Orientation Sessions

#### Board of Fisheries

Year	New Members	Number Attended	% Attendance
2006	1	1	100%
2005	0	0	NA
2004	1	1	100%
2003	3	3	100%

#### Board of Game

Year	New Members	Number Attended	% Attendance
2006	2	2	100%
2005	1	1	100%
2004	0	0	NA
2003	4	4	100%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** New board members were appointed to each board as illustrated above; orientation sessions were held prior to the first regulatory meeting and attended by all board members on the pertinent board.

New member orientation manuals were updated and provided to all board members, newly appointed and existing, at each orientation session. In addition, manuals are provided to department staff upon request, to aid training of department staff in the board process.

## Component: State Subsistence

### Contribution to Department's Mission

To scientifically gather, quantify, evaluate and report information about customary and traditional uses of Alaska's fish and wildlife resources.

### Core Services

- Research, quantify, and provide the resulting information to the public about customary and traditional uses by Alaskans of fish and wildlife resources.
- Provide scientifically-based information for fisheries and wildlife management programs; and to the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game for their use in evaluating reasonable opportunities for customary and traditional uses.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p><b>A: Accurate, comprehensive, and current research on customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife in Alaska.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Conduct surveys of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in all, or representative communities throughout Alaska at a five (5) year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of Alaskan communities, by region, for which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported during each fiscal year.</p>	<p><b>A1: Compile and analyze existing data; conduct research to gather information on the role of hunting and fishing by Alaskans for customary and traditional uses.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Conduct a minimum of five studies of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in at least three of the six regions each year.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of studies, by region, of Alaskan communities in which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported.</p> <p><b>A2: Disseminate current subsistence use information to the public; appropriate agencies and organizations; and fisheries and wildlife management divisions.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Produce technical research reports and related updates of current information, including harvest data documentation, at or exceeding the 5-year average.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Number of technical reports, including harvest documentation, completed each year and made accessible to the public, agencies, and other researchers.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Update and maintain the Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS), an online public information resource, by including all studies completed during the fiscal year.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Number of communities for which harvest information and other documentation is updated for each fiscal year.</p>
End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p><b>B: Current, scientifically gathered information and analyses of customary and traditional use data to provide hunting and fishing opportunities for Alaskans.</b></p>	<p><b>B1: Assist the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game to evaluate customary and traditional uses of Alaska's fish and wildlife resources and the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence (ANS) of those resources.</b></p>

**Target #1:** Evaluate all proposed state regulatory actions regarding reasonable opportunity for customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife.

**Measure #1:** Number of proposed state regulations which are reviewed before action by regulatory bodies during each fiscal year.

**Target #1:** Conduct review and analysis of all regulatory proposals relevant to customary and traditional use opportunities and the amount of harvest reasonably necessary for those uses; and provide background information and analysis to fisheries and wildlife manage

**Measure #1:** Number of relevant regulatory proposals analyzed for Board of Fisheries and Board of Game process during each fiscal year.

**B2: Assist fisheries and wildlife managers in preparing management plans to ensure information on customary and traditional uses and fish and wildlife harvests is incorporated.**

**Target #1:** Incorporate customary and traditional use and harvest information into all management plans developed for those fish stocks and game populations for which customary and traditional use findings apply.

**Measure #1:** Number of fisheries and wildlife management plans for which information is incorporated during each fiscal year.

### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- Compile and analyze scientific information on harvests of fish and wildlife taken for subsistence uses.
- Monitor and evaluate trends in harvest and use of fish and wildlife resources taken for subsistence uses.
- Conduct research on fish and wildlife harvest for personal and family consumption.
- Quantify the amount and dependency on fish and wildlife resources used for food.
- Document geographic extent of areas used for taking fish and wildlife resources.
- Monitor and evaluate trends in geographic extent of areas used for taking fish and wildlife resources.
- Produce scientific technical reports and databases with the results and findings of harvest and use research.
- Maintain information in databases to include the most up-to-date results of research and findings.
- Provide information in web-accessible information systems, technical reports, and summary papers.
- Contribute to the public and regulatory processes for managing fish and wildlife stocks and populations.
- Provide information for evaluation of fisheries and wildlife regulatory proposals by state boards.
- Assist the department and Boards of Fisheries and Game to implement state fish and game laws.
- Provide information for evaluating impacts of state and federal laws and regulations on subsistence uses.
- Contribute to state responses to fish and wildlife resource disasters and impacts to food security.

### FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2008 Component Budget: \$5,110,100**

**Personnel:**

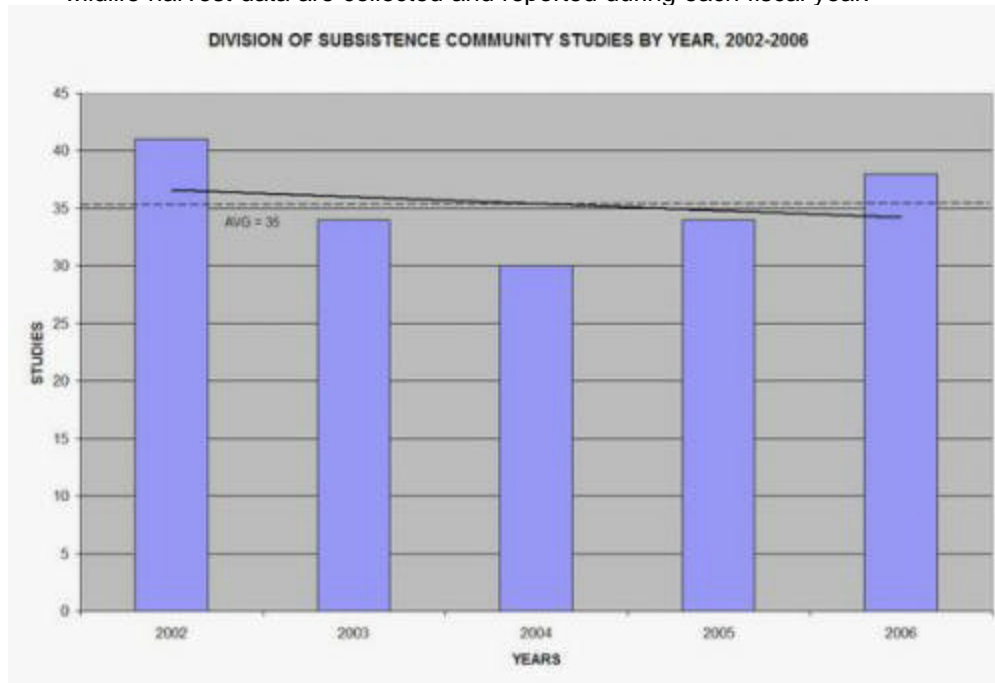
Full time	27
Part time	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

## Performance Measure Detail

### A: Result - Accurate, comprehensive, and current research on customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife in Alaska.

**Target #1:** Conduct surveys of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in all, or representative communities throughout Alaska at a five (5) year average.

**Measure #1:** Number of Alaskan communities, by region, for which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported during each fiscal year.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Division conducts studies on the customary and traditional harvests and use of Alaska's fish and wildlife, analyzes then reports on the results. The information is used to provide hunting and fishing opportunities for Alaskans by fisheries and wildlife managers and the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Board of Game, among others. The graph illustrates the number of communities surveyed since 2002 since the reduction of community studies associated with declines in funding and increased operational costs. The target objective is to collect and report scientific information on customary and traditional uses at the recent 5-year average level—about 35 communities per year. This target has been met in 4 of the past 5 fiscal years.

Since the inception of the state subsistence statute in 1978, the extent and nature of the division's community studies has changed. In the 1980s, the first decade of the division's operation, community-based, extensive studies documented and described the dynamics of modern Alaskan hunting and fishing economies and the customary and traditional uses of fisheries and wildlife by Alaskans. This baseline information was crucial for effective implementation of statutory requirements. With reduced funding beginning in the mid-1990s, the division's work necessarily focused on issue or resource-specific questions related to fisheries and wildlife management concerns sustained yield; and allocation of these resources by the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game among beneficial uses. Increasing operational costs since 1997 resulted in further reductions the extent and number of studies.

**A1: Strategy - Compile and analyze existing data; conduct research to gather information on the role of hunting and fishing by Alaskans for customary and traditional uses.**

**Target #1:** Conduct a minimum of five studies of customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife and harvests in at least three of the six regions each year.

**Measure #1:** Number of studies, by region, of Alaskan communities in which comprehensive and current fisheries and wildlife harvest data are collected and reported.

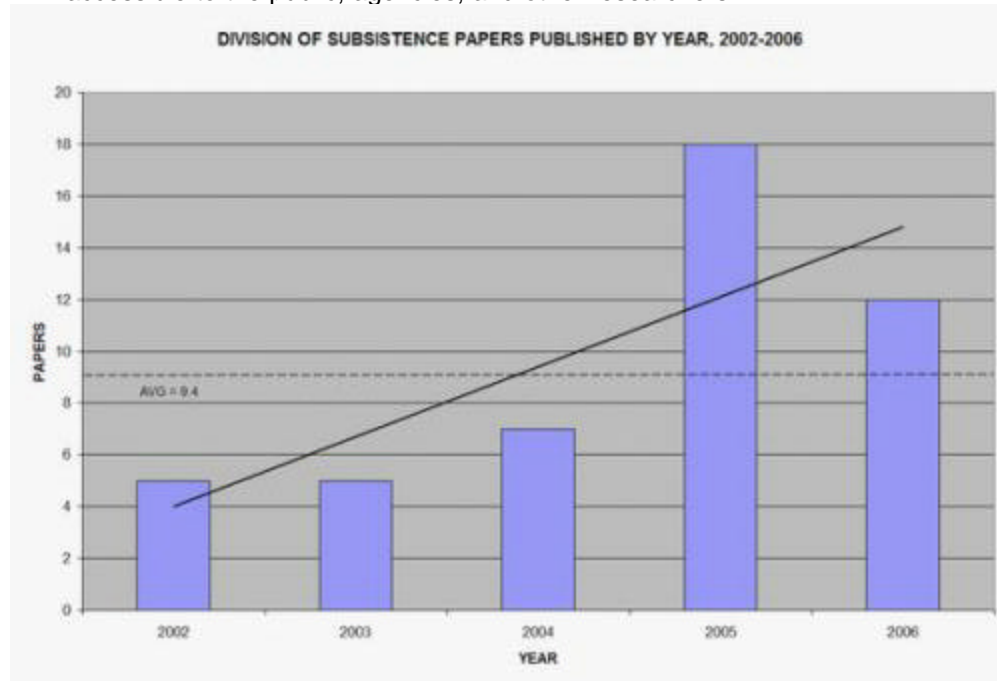
Division of Subsistence Community Survey Projects, 2002-2006							
Year	Region						Total
	Southeast	Southcentral	Southwest	Interior	Western	Arctic	
2006	3	5	5	9	10	6	38
2005	0	0	7	9	8	6	30
2004	1	0	11	0	8	6	26
2003	0	5	12	3	8	6	34
2002	2	0	12	20	2	5	41
<b>Total</b>	6	10	47	41	36	29	169

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The division conducts field studies and gathers harvest survey information in communities almost entirely with special project funding. The funding is generally obtained through a competitive proposal process to address questions related to customary and traditional uses of specific fisheries and wildlife resources. Systematic regionwide surveys can occur only when relatively larger funding support is available, a rare occurrence in the past 10 years. The data table shows information has been incomplete for several regions over a 5-year period, with improvement in fiscal year 2006. The target is to have scientific information collected and analyzed in each region at a consistent level each year; and develop a balance across regions, recognizing geographic differences. The target was achieved in each of the past 5 fiscal years.

**A2: Strategy - Disseminate current subsistence use information to the public; appropriate agencies and organizations; and fisheries and wildlife management divisions.**

**Target #1:** Produce technical research reports and related updates of current information, including harvest data documentation, at or exceeding the 5-year average.

**Measure #1:** Number of technical reports, including harvest documentation, completed each year and made accessible to the public, agencies, and other researchers.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The division's Technical Paper Series is the cornerstone of detailed scientific reporting of information to the public and the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game. These reports provide harvest and other information on customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife. The information in these studies is used by the Board of Fisheries, Board of Game, and fisheries and wildlife managers for their allocation among uses and to provide for the sustained yield of resources regulated by the state.

With 312 technical reports in the series, the completion of reports during the past 2 years accounts for 60% of the past 5 years. The target objective is 9 to 10 reports per year, or the 5-year average. The graph illustrates this target has been met in 2 of the past 5 fiscal years. There was significant improvement in the past 2 fiscal years, as a backlog of draft reports were finalized and documents were prepared for publication in the technical paper series.

**Target #2:** Update and maintain the Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS), an online public information resource, by including all studies completed during the fiscal year.

**Measure #2:** Number of communities for which harvest information and other documentation is updated for each fiscal year.

Number of Community Studies Formatted for Community Database, 2002-2006				
Year	Region			Total
	Southeast	Southcentral & Southwest	Interior, Western, & Arctic	
2006	15	67	59	141
2005	0	0	0	0
2004	13	42	0	55
2003	13	58	7	78
2002	14	39	26	79
<b>Total</b>	55	206	92	353

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Updates of the Subsistence Community Information System (CSIS) were possible in 2006 with partial general fund support. The database was updated with an online public information system, making content from research harvest studies easily accessible for the public, fisheries and wildlife managers, and division research staff, among others. The data table shows the addition in 2006 of data from over 100 studies. The remainder of the backlogged datasets from community harvest studies will be entered and uploaded in fiscal year 2007. Subsequently, stand-alone datasets from annual salmon and halibut harvest surveys are planned for merging into the CSIS, so all harvest information can be available through a single portal. This is the single source of subsistence harvest information for communities in the state.

## **B: Result - Current, scientifically gathered information and analyses of customary and traditional use data to provide hunting and fishing opportunities for Alaskans.**

**Target #1:** Evaluate all proposed state regulatory actions regarding reasonable opportunity for customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife.

**Measure #1:** Number of proposed state regulations which are reviewed before action by regulatory bodies during each fiscal year.

Subsistence Regulation Proposals Reviewed and Analyzed, 2002-2006			
Year	Board of Game	Board of Fisheries	Totals
2006	135	39	174
2005	91	27	118
2004	197	29	226
2003	118	90	208
2002	213	6	219
<b>Totals</b>	754	191	945

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The division's highest priority is to perform these reviews and achieve the target of reviewing and analyzing all (100%) of relevant proposals. The division continues to review all proposed state regulations pertaining to customary and traditional uses of fisheries and wildlife and provided harvest amounts and other research findings based on the best available information. The information is used by fisheries and wildlife managers and the Boards of Fisheries and Game to provide hunting and fishing opportunities for Alaskans consistent with sustained yield of the resources. The data table shows between 100 and 230 proposals were reviewed for all regions of the state; and about 950 relevant proposals in the past 5-year period.



**B1: Strategy - Assist the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game to evaluate customary and traditional uses of Alaska's fish and wildlife resources and the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence (ANS) of those resources.**

**Target #1:** Conduct review and analysis of all regulatory proposals relevant to customary and traditional use opportunities and the amount of harvest reasonably necessary for those uses; and provide background information and analysis to fisheries and wildlife manage

**Measure #1:** Number of relevant regulatory proposals analyzed for Board of Fisheries and Board of Game process during each fiscal year.

process during each fiscal year.

Number of Proposals Reviewed by Region Before Board of Game Action, 2002-2006						
Year	Region				Statewide	Total
	Southeast	Southcentral & Southwest	Interior	Western & Arctic		
2006	0	0	83	42	10	135
2005	3	66	10	4	8	91
2004	50	11	93	10	33	197
2003	1	81	9	27	0	118
2002	35	6	97	13	62	213
Total	89	164	292	96	113	754
Number of Proposals Reviewed by Region Before Board of Fisheries Action, 2002-2006						
Year	Region			Statewide	Total	
	Southeast	Southcentral & Southwest	Interior, Western, & Arctic			
2006	39	0	0	0	39	
2005	0	19	0	8	27	
2004	0	1	28	0	29	
2003	66	24	0	0	90	
2002	0	6	0	0	6	
Total	105	50	28	8	185	

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The division's highest priority is to perform these reviews and achieve the target of reviewing and analyzing all (100%) relevant proposals. The division continues to address all (100%) proposed regulatory changes pertaining to customary and traditional uses and harvests of fisheries and wildlife resources by Alaskans. The data table shows the number of proposals reviewed by region and overall for fisheries and wildlife. The number of proposals reviewed fluctuates with the regulatory cycle of each board. The range of wildlife proposals reviewed and analyzed is generally 100 to 200 proposals per year; and is up to 90 for fisheries proposals, during the past 5 years. This information is used by fisheries and wildlife managers and the Boards of Fisheries and Game to provide hunting and fishing opportunities for Alaskans consistent with sustained yield of the resources.



**B2: Strategy - Assist fisheries and wildlife managers in preparing management plans to ensure information on customary and traditional uses and fish and wildlife harvests is incorporated.**

**Target #1:** Incorporate customary and traditional use and harvest information into all management plans developed for those fish stocks and game populations for which customary and traditional use findings apply.

**Measure #1:** Number of fisheries and wildlife management plans for which information is incorporated during each fiscal year.

Management Plans Incorporating Subsistence Information by Type of Plan, 2002-2006			
Year	Type of Plan		Total
	Fisheries	Wildlife	
2006	8	10	18
2005	8	13	21
2004	9	13	22
2003	8	8	16
2002	8	7	15
Totals	41	51	92

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The division is involved in fisheries and wildlife management planning, as necessary, where customary and traditional use information, including harvest data, is required for Board of Fisheries, Board of Game, and management divisions. Also included are studies and plans related to economic development projects that may affect customary and traditional uses of fish and wildlife resources. The data table shows the number of fisheries and wildlife management plans for which customary and traditional use and harvest information has been provided. This target includes reviewing and contributing to all relevant management plans requiring customary and traditional use information.

**RDU/Component: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission***(There is only one component in this RDU. To reduce duplicate information, we did not print a separate RDU section.)***Contribution to Department's Mission**

Limit entry into commercial fisheries for purposes of resource conservation and to prevent economic distress among fishermen and those dependent on them for a livelihood.

**Core Services**

- Limit entry into commercial fisheries and set maximum number of participants (as governed by Alaska law).
- Provide annual licensing and permitting of fishermen and vessels.
- Facilitate and monitor the transfer of limited entry permits.
- Establish and implement systems to rank eligible applicants according to the relative hardship they would suffer by not initially receiving an entry permit for a limited fishery.
- Process and classify entry permit applications according to ranking system.
- Adjudicate ranking system claims not resolved by initial classification.
- Issue entry permits in limited fisheries, interim-use permits in unlimited fisheries, licenses for all vessels employed in Alaska's commercial fisheries, and vessel entry permits for the Bering Sea hair crab and statewide scallop fisheries.
- Process requests for emergency and permanent transfers of entry permits and emergency transfers of interim-use permits, and compile and report data on the demographic characteristics of permit holders and prices paid for permits.
- Enforce the Limited Entry Act by regulating permit transfer activities, conducting investigations, and initiating administrative enforcement proceedings.
- Monitor unlimited fisheries to assess their rate of development and their potential need for limitation.
- Establish moratoria on new entrants to fisheries as necessary.
- Monitor the long-term effects of limited entry.
- Monitor limited fisheries to obtain information needed for considering optimum numbers in those fisheries, and to determine the need for adjustment to the size of a given fleet.
- Participate in the development of comprehensive fisheries economic data and research, and make this information available to policy makers, federal fishery managers, state and private agencies and members of the public.
- Work closely with other management agencies to develop and coordinate fisheries policy.
- Administer the demerit point system for suspending commercial fishing privileges based on convictions of fishing law violations in salmon fisheries.

End Results	Strategies to Achieve Results
<p><b>A: Maximum number of viable, sustainable commercial fishing jobs in Alaska.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Over 5-year period, 5% increase (rebound) in salmon permit values.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent change in salmon permit values over a 5-year period.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Over 5-year period, 0% decline in permit values in non-salmon fisheries.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percent change in permit values in non-salmon fisheries over a 5-year period.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Over 5-year period, 5% increase in number of limited entry permits fished.</p>	<p><b>A1: Stabilize participation levels in commercial fisheries by limiting entry into individual fisheries.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 100% of fishery limitations implemented meet constitutional and statutory criteria for limited entry.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of limitations upheld when challenged in court on statutory or constitutional grounds.</p> <p><b>A2: Timely processing of annual permit/license renewals and permit transfers to help fishermen avoid lost fishing time.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Process 90% of all vessel license and permit renewals and requests for duplicates within 3 days of receipt of fully completed application.</p>

<p><u>Measure #3:</u> Percent change in permits fished over a 5-year period.</p> <p><u>Target #4:</u> Over 5-year period, less than 5% decline in number of permits renewed in unlimited fisheries.</p> <p><u>Measure #4:</u> Percent change in permits renewed in unlimited fisheries over a 5-year period.</p>	<p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of renewals and duplicates processed within 3 days.</p> <p><u>Target #2:</u> Process 90% of all emergency transfer requests within 4 days of receipt of a fully completed application.</p> <p><u>Measure #2:</u> Percent of emergency transfers processed within 4 days.</p> <p><u>Target #3:</u> Process 90% of all permanent transfer requests within 5 days of receipt of a fully completed application.</p> <p><u>Measure #3:</u> Percent of permanent transfers processed within 5 days.</p> <p><b>A3: Issue hearing officer and commissioner decisions that are timely, fair, and legally sound.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> During the course of each year, reduce the number of adjudication cases before the commission by at least 10%.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> The number of decisions produced by the commission each year measured as a percentage of the number of cases pending before the commission during the course of the year.</p> <p><b>A4: Assist fishery managers and enforcers by providing clear, accurate, accessible documentation of persons/vessels legally authorized to fish.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> 95% of all annual permit cards, vessel licenses, and permit transfers are accurately and appropriately issued.</p> <p><u>Measure #1:</u> Percent of issued permits, licenses, and transfers returned for re-issuance due to inaccuracies or otherwise found to be inaccurately issued.</p>
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### Major Activities to Advance Strategies

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issue annual renewals of permits and licenses.</li> <li>• Conduct research necessary for limiting fisheries.</li> <li>• Determine whether to limit individual fisheries.</li> <li>• Conduct public input process for all regulatory actions.</li> <li>• Draft and adopt appropriate point systems for ranking permit applicants.</li> <li>• Make initial point determinations for applications for limited entry permits.</li> <li>• Adjudicate appealed decisions.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issue permanent and temporary permit transfers.</li> <li>• Conduct optimum number studies.</li> <li>• Respond to information requests.</li> <li>• Maintain up-to-date, extensive, accurate, accessible database of CFEC permits and licenses and general fisheries data.</li> <li>• Provide information to Board of Fisheries, fishery managers, and other agencies and policy-makers.</li> <li>• Maintain electronic transmission of information on fisheries convictions between court system and CFEC and issue demerit points and permit suspensions</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

## FY2008 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

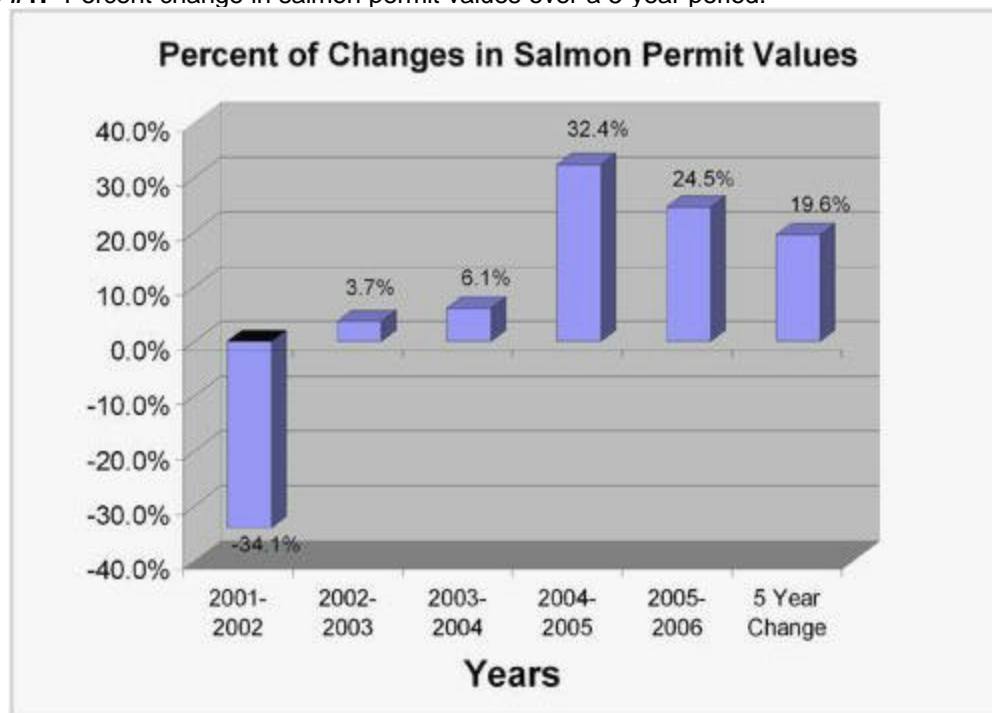
FY2008 Component Budget: \$3,997,800

## Personnel:

Full time	29
Part time	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

## Performance Measure Detail

## A: Result - Maximum number of viable, sustainable commercial fishing jobs in Alaska.

**Target #1:** Over 5-year period, 5% increase (rebound) in salmon permit values.**Measure #1:** Percent change in salmon permit values over a 5-year period.

## Percentage Change in Salmon Permit Values

Year	to	% Change
2001	2002	-34.1%
2002	2003	+3.7%
2003	2004	+6.1%
2004	2005	+32.4%
2005	2006	+24.5%

From 2001 to 2006 there is an overall 19.6% change.

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The values of entry permits are determined in the market by fishermen buying and selling permits. The market value of an entry permit ultimately depends upon the expected future profitability of the fishery. The market value of an entry permit will change as expectations about the future profitability of the fishery change. Expected future profitability depends upon factors such as expected harvest sizes, expected ex-vessel prices, and the expected number of permits in the fishery.

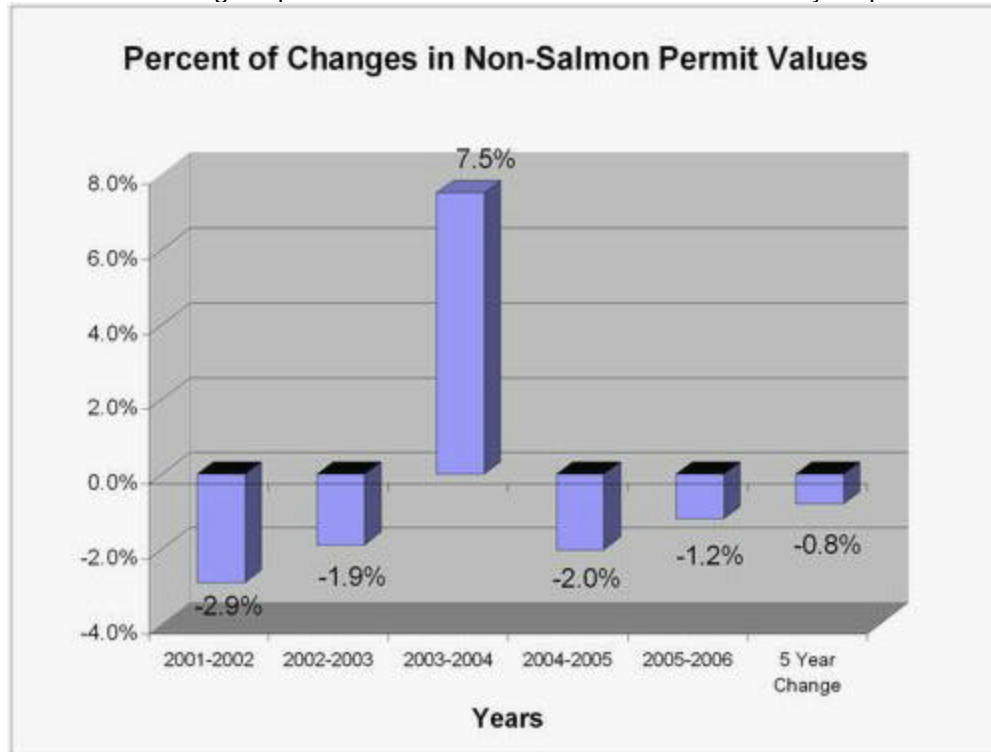
Overall, the total value for salmon permits for the year 2001 was \$304,161,100. The total value for 2006 (as of

June 30, 2006) is \$363,665,100. The percentage change from 2001 to 2006 is 19.6%. The total value of permits for the salmon fisheries have tended to move up after reaching a low in 2002.

Please note: The itemized data for permit values does not fit the standard table format above. CFEC has created a spreadsheet showing June 2001 through June 2006 average permit values by fishing area and calculated the percent of change from 2001 to 2006. The spreadsheet can be viewed at: <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/mm/spermitvalues.pdf>.

**Target #2:** Over 5-year period, 0% decline in permit values in non-salmon fisheries.

**Measure #2:** Percent change in permit values in non-salmon fisheries over a 5-year period.



**Percentage Change in Non-Salmon Permit Values**

Year	To	% Change
2001	2002	-2.9%
2002	2003	-1.9%
2003	2004	+7.5%
2004	2005	-2.0%
2005	2006	-1.2%

From 2001 to 2006 there is an overall -0.8% change.

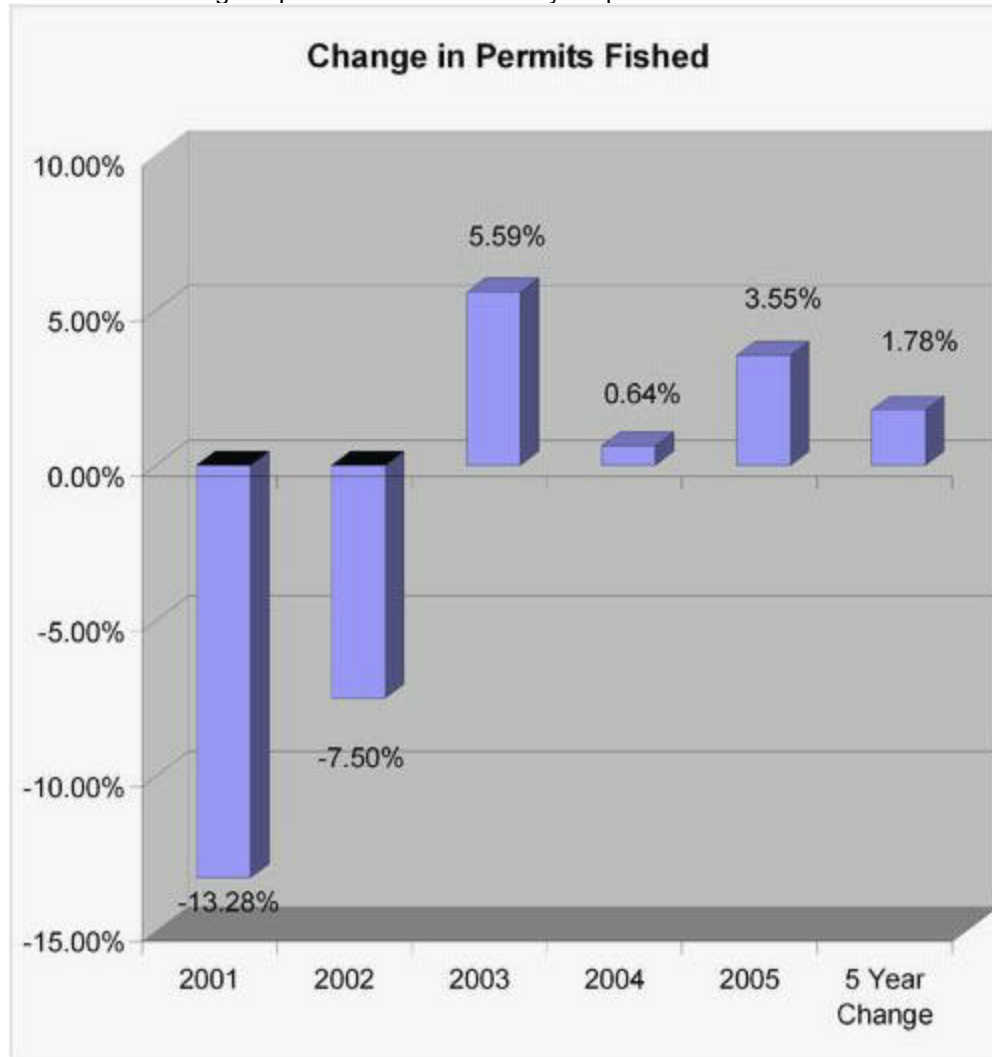
**Analysis of results and challenges:** The value of entry permits are determined in the market by fishermen buying and selling permits. The market value of an entry permit ultimately depends upon the expected future profitability of the fishery. The market value of an entry permit will change as expectations about the future profitability of the fishery change. Expected future profitability depends upon factors such as expected harvest sizes, expected ex-vessel prices, and the expected number of permits in the fishery.

Overall, the total value for limited entry permits in non salmon fisheries for the year 2001 was \$65,797,000. Total value for 2006 (as of June 30, 2006) is \$65,275,900. The percentage change from 2001 to 2006 is -0.8%.

Please note: The itemized data for permit values does not fit the standard table format above. We have created a spreadsheet showing June 2001 through June 2006 average permit values by fishing area and calculated the percent of change from 2001 to 2006. The entire spreadsheet can be viewed at: <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/mm/nspermitvalues.pdf>

**Target #3:** Over 5-year period, 5% increase in number of limited entry permits fished.

**Measure #3:** Percent change in permits fished over a 5-year period.



#### Change in permits fished

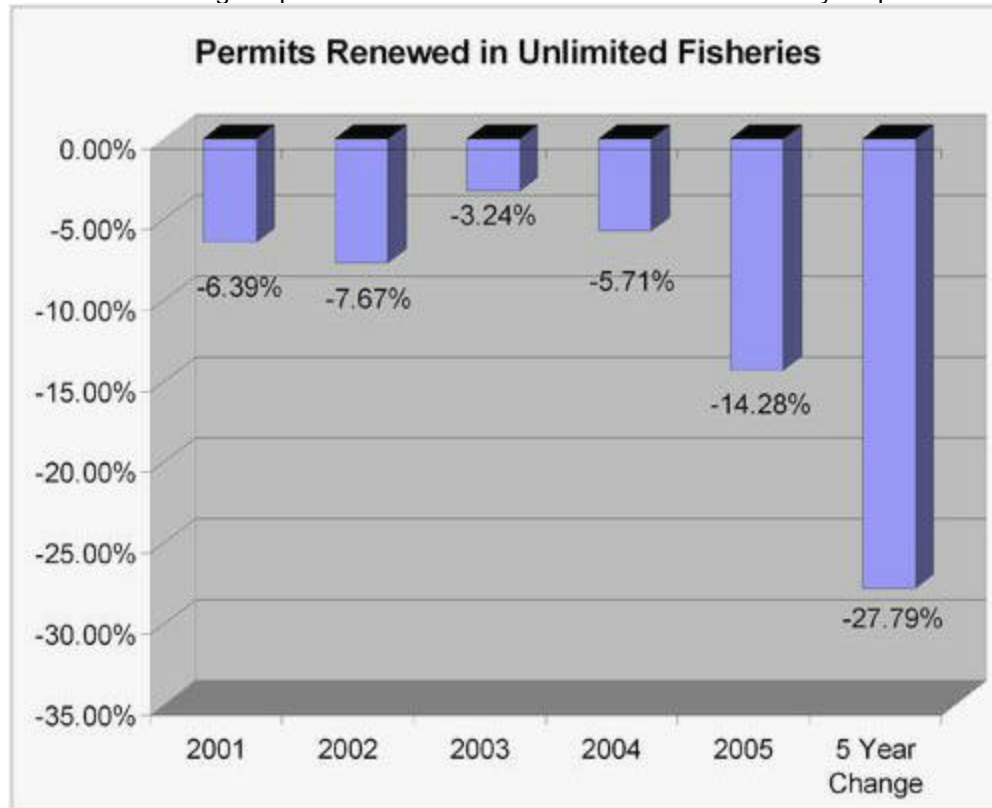
Year	Permits Fished	% Change
2001	8768	-13.28%
2002	8110	-7.50%
2003	8563	+5.59%
2004	8618	+0.64%
2005	8924	+3.55%

*From 2001 to 2005 there is an overall 1.78% change.*

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Permits fished declined in salmon fisheries through 2002 due partially to lower ex-vessel prices. Permits fished have increased since 2001 by 1.78%.

**Target #4:** Over 5-year period, less than 5% decline in number of permits renewed in unlimited fisheries.

**Measure #4:** Percent change in permits renewed in unlimited fisheries over a 5-year period.



#### Unlimited Fisheries

Year	Permits Renewed	% Change
2001	8801	-6.39%
2002	8126	-7.67%
2003	7863	-3.24%
2004	7414	-5.71%
2005	6355	-14.28%

From 2001 to 2005 there is an overall -27.79% change.

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Over the past five years, the number of CFEC permits renewed in unlimited fisheries has declined by 27.79%. Some unlimited fisheries (i.e., not limited by the State) are governed by federal fleet rationalization programs. Continuing fleet consolidations occurring in the halibut and sablefish IFQ fisheries and the new BSAI crab rationalization program have led to substantial declines in the number of CFEC permits renewed for these fisheries. Declines in permit renewals have also been seen in many of the western herring fisheries due, in part, to declines in ex-vessel prices for herring. Declines in permit renewals have also occurred in some groundfish fisheries. Further declines can be expected with future consolidation and rationalization programs.

**A1: Strategy - Stabilize participation levels in commercial fisheries by limiting entry into individual fisheries.**

**Target #1:** 100% of fishery limitations implemented meet constitutional and statutory criteria for limited entry.

**Measure #1:** Percent of limitations upheld when challenged in court on statutory or constitutional grounds.

**Percentage Upheld**

Year	YTD Total
2002	100%
2003	N/A
2004	100%
2005	100%
2006	100%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** From the year 2000, 100% of CFEC's final court decisions have upheld the commission with respect to statutory and constitutional issues. There are currently eleven cases pending in court which challenge commission limitation decisions.

**A2: Strategy - Timely processing of annual permit/license renewals and permit transfers to help fishermen avoid lost fishing time.**

**Target #1:** Process 90% of all vessel license and permit renewals and requests for duplicates within 3 days of receipt of fully completed application.

**Measure #1:** Percent of renewals and duplicates processed within 3 days.

**Percent of Renewals and Duplicates Processed in 3 Days**

Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2003				93%
2004	94.5%	94.5%	94.0%	93.2%
2005	96.2%	96.2%	95.2%	95.5%
2006	95.86%	95.86%		

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The CFEC licensing group is dedicated to processing all vessel licenses, permit renewals and request for duplicate permits without delay to get fishermen out on the water and working as quickly as possible. Since 2003, CFEC has increased its success rate by 2.86%.

**Target #2:** Process 90% of all emergency transfer requests within 4 days of receipt of a fully completed application.

**Measure #2:** Percent of emergency transfers processed within 4 days.

**Emergency Transfer Processing**

Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2003				94%
2004	95%	95%	95%	95.5%
2005	92.7%	92.7%	97.33%	97.33%
2006	96.97%	96.97%		

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The CFEC licensing group is dedicated to processing all emergency transfer requests without delay. Since 2003 we have increase our rate of processing these requests by 2.97%.



**Target #3:** Process 90% of all permanent transfer requests within 5 days of receipt of a fully completed application.

**Measure #3:** Percent of permanent transfers processed within 5 days.

#### Percent of Permanent Transfers

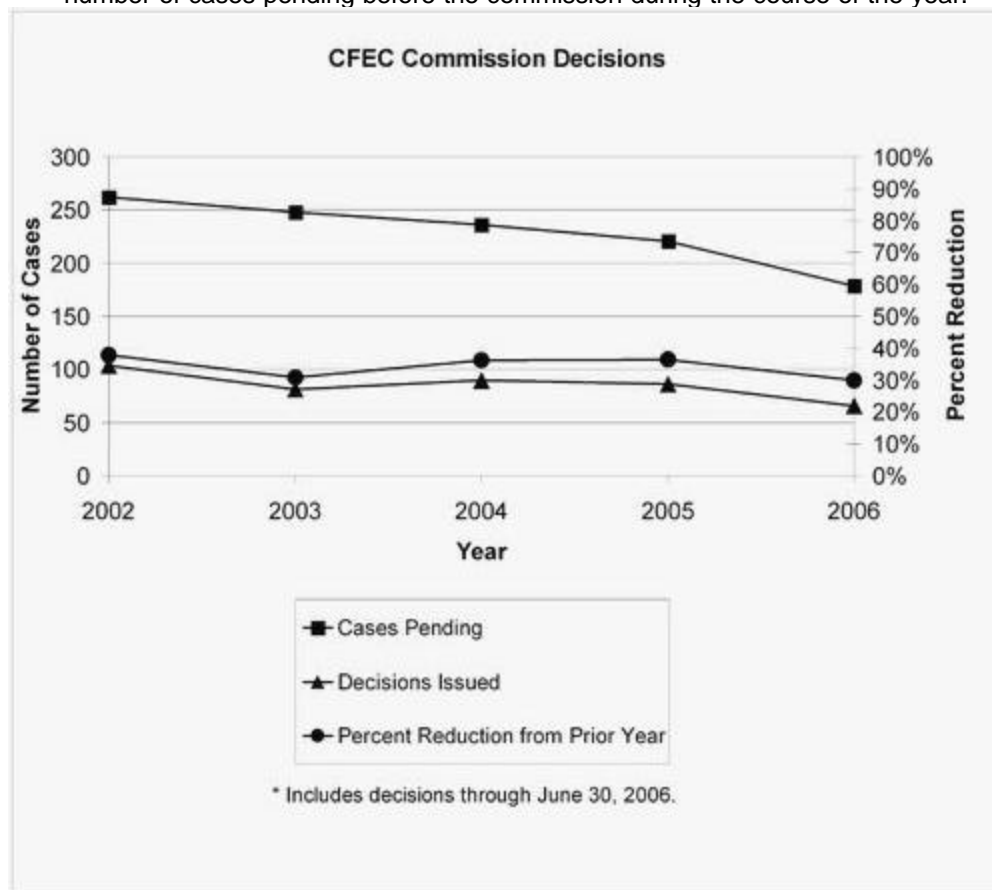
Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2003				90%
2004	91%	91%	94%	96.4%
2005	84.9%	84.9%	89.2%	89.25
2006	95.02%	95.02%		

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The CFEC licensing group is dedicated to processing all permanent transfer requests quickly and efficiently for fishermen. Since 2003, CFEC has increased its processing time by 5.2%.

#### A3: Strategy - Issue hearing officer and commissioner decisions that are timely, fair, and legally sound.

**Target #1:** During the course of each year, reduce the number of adjudication cases before the commission by at least 10%.

**Measure #1:** The number of decisions produced by the commission each year measured as a percentage of the number of cases pending before the commission during the course of the year.



**Analysis of results and challenges:** The primary purpose of Commission Adjudications is to evaluate, classify and adjudicate applications for limited entry permits. Entry permit applicants are classified (ranked) in a system that measures each applicant's past participation and economic dependence on the fishery. Denied applicants may appeal and receive final decisions from the commissioners. During the first six months of 2006, the

commission decided 66 out of 179 cases pending before the commission, exceeding the 10% reduction target.

**A4: Strategy - Assist fishery managers and enforcers by providing clear, accurate, accessible documentation of persons/vessels legally authorized to fish.**

**Target #1:** 95% of all annual permit cards, vessel licenses, and permit transfers are accurately and appropriately issued.

**Measure #1:** Percent of issued permits, licenses, and transfers returned for re-issuance due to inaccuracies or otherwise found to be inaccurately issued.

**Percent re-issued**

Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2003				<0.5%
2004	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
2005	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%	<0.5%
2006	<0.5%	<0.5%		

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The CFEC staff continues to hold itself to high standards and works carefully to accurately and appropriately issue annual permit cards, vessel licenses and permit transfers to avoid lost fishing time for Alaska's commercial fishermen.